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WASHINGTON.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

DISCUSSION OF MR. MORTON'S RESOLUTION BILL IN THE SENATE—THE POINTS INVOLVED—A LONG DEBATE LOOKED FOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The discussion of Senator Morton's proposition to investigate the Mississippi election promises to be long and tedious, and several Senators will probably be drawn into it. Senator Gordon indicated a purpose to reply to some of the statements made by Senator Morton in reference to the manner in which the election was conducted, giving the results of personal observations made in Mississippi during the campaign preceding the election and upon the day of election. While in executive session an effort made to adjourn over until Monday was defeated by three votes, Senator Morton insisting that the debate on his resolution should proceed to-morrow. The resolution was discussed by Senators Morton, Bayard, and Thurman until adjournment. The main point involved in the discussion was the right of the Senate to interfere in any way with a State election or to decide upon the qualifications of member elected to a co-ordinate branch of the Government. Investigation implies action. Members had been elected to the present Congress at the Mississippi election who are now serving without challenge in the House, and the Senate has no right to pass judgment upon their qualifications. If the law had been violated the law provides a remedy, and the State and Federal courts are open to the aggrieved parties.

OFFICERS' UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS.

REPLY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO SENATOR DAVIS, OF WEST VIRGINIA—WHY NO REPORTS HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE FIRST CONTROLLER SINCE 1865.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Secretary Bristow to-day replied to a note of Senator Davis, of West Virginia, asking whether or not the First Controller of the Treasury had made any report since 1865, as required by section 272 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which requires that officer to make an annual report to Congress of such officers as have failed to make settlement of their accounts for the preceding fiscal year, or within such further time as may have been prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for such settlement. The Secretary says no reports have been made since March 3, 1865, because it was impracticable for the First Controller to comply with the law, he having no official knowledge of, or connection with, the accounts of officers of the Army or Navy, or of Indian or Pension Agents, or officers of Customs, and because the accounts of other offices are not kept in his office, but have been transferred to other officers of the Treasury, such as the Second-Controller, Register, and Commissioner of Customs.

THE CENTENNIAL EXCURSIONISTS.

FOUR HUNDRED MEMBERS OF ALL BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT TO GO TO PHILADELPHIA—FAVORABLE OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The House and Senate both meet to-morrow, but will adjourn early without transacting much business. The special train with the Centennial excursionists for Philadelphia will leave at 3 o'clock. The number of Congressmen and others who are going is very large. Transportation has been ordered for 400 persons, and the managers fear they have not yet provided sufficient car room. The President and several members of the Cabinet, all but two members of the Supreme Court, a majority of both House and Senate, and nearly all the newspaper correspondents are expected to go. Most of the number will return on Saturday, but a few will remain till Sunday night. The Centennial sentiment is making its way among Congressmen, and the current talk is favorable to such appropriations as may be needed to insure complete success. Even members who have constantly opposed appropriations say they cannot see how Congress can refuse now to contribute. It is generally believed that the Centennial will save the flow of a large amount of gold from the country, by reason of Americans remaining at home who would otherwise spend large sums in foreign travel. This, with the increased amount of money expended by foreigners during that year, is expected, indirectly at least, to reimburse the Government expenditures. Saturday's examination of the buildings and grounds will aid Congressmen in reaching a conclusion to which there is already strong inclination.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE SUGAR DRAWBACK—THE FORTHCOMING ANNOUNCEMENT OF MR. WILSON'S DEATH IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The report of the Treasury Agent on the subject of the sugar drawback has been completed, and is now in the hands of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Burnham, who is giving it close attention, with a view of framing the conclusions of the department. Many telegrams have been received by the Secretary making inquiries on the subject. The department will, as soon as practicable, issue regulations for the guidance of Collectors of Customs and all others interested.

The Massachusetts delegation in Congress held a meeting this morning to make arrangements for the formal announcement of the death of the Vice President. Senators Boutwell and Dawes, and Representatives Hoar, Warren, and Pierce were appointed a sub-committee to fix the day, &c. It is probable that the announcement will be made in both Houses about a week after the holiday recess. Eulogies will be delivered by both Senators, and by Messrs. Hoar and Warren, and also by others not yet designated.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $9,688,457; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $45,305,000; coin, $70,070,009, including $21,846,500 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $372,471,772. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $270,678 41, and from Customs $275,932 02.

Commander Francis M. Bunce is detached from the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to the command of the Passaic at Norfolk. Paymaster F. H. Armes is detached from duty at League Island and ordered to settle accounts.

Joel H. Shelby was to-day appointed Gauger for the Sixth District of Missouri.

Senator Mitchell made an argument before the Senate Committee on Territories to-day in support of his bill to provide a civil government for Alaska by attaching it to Washington Territory as a county. He argued that military rule had proved oppressive. Persons arrested for trial by the California and Oregon courts had, for want of transportation and other reasons, been kept in prison for months instead of five days, as authorized by law, and the requirements of the treaty that all Russian-American citizens should enjoy all the rights of other citizens are still unfulfilled. He said there had been considerable immigration of late for mining purposes, and showed that his bill would afford civil government at a very small expense, and stated that it is recommended by Gen. Howard, commanding the department.

Messrs. J. T. Pickett and J. J. Stewart, on behalf of the heirs of James H. Causten and other French spoliation claimants, have memorialized the Senate to request the President to endeavor, through our Minister to France, to secure the return to this country of the evidences of losses incurred by our citizens between 1792 and 1801, which were forwarded by our State Department to France as the basis of a claim for indemnity, and have never been returned, although by the treaty of July, 1801, our Government, accepting the French claim of set off, assumed the obligations of that Government to our citizens. It is supposed that these proofs still exist among the archives of the French Government.

The President has commuted the sentences of the two mutineers from the crew of the Jefferson Borden from death to imprisonment for life.

Applications were received at the Post Office Department yesterday for 1,419,000 postal-cards.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Senate in executive session this afternoon confirmed the following nominations: William McKee Dunn to be Judge Advocate General of the United States Army; Curtis F. Burnham, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Horatio G. Sickel, Invalid Pension Agent at Philadelphia; Robert M. Kelly, Invalid Pension Agent at Louisville; David P. Dyer, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri; Charles D. Bradley, United States Attorney for Colorado Territory; William S. Sweezy, United States Marshal for Wyoming; S. B. Axtell, of California, to be Governor of New-Mexico; David P. Thompson, of Oregon, Governor of Idaho; Charles E. French, of California, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona; J. Madison Wells, Surveyor of Customs at New-Orleans; John R. Clark, Surveyor General of Nebraska; B. F. Chambers, Register Land Office, Niobrara, Neb.; John W. Babson, Deputy Commissioner of Pensions; William Hemphill Jones, Deputy First Controller of the Treasury; Edmund B. Curtis, Deputy Second Controller of the Treasury; H. K. Leaver, Deputy First Auditor of the Treasury; Charles F. Herring, Deputy Second Auditor of the Treasury; Allen M. Gangewer, Deputy Third Auditor of the Treasury; William B. Moore, Deputy Fourth Auditor of the Treasury; J. B. Mann, Deputy Fifth Auditor of the Treasury; William P. Titcomb, Deputy Register of the Treasury; Otis H. Russell, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Virginia.

Postmasters.—O. H. P. Kenney, at Waverly, N. Y.; R. M. Orrell, Fayetteville, N. C.; D. L. Bingle, Salisbury, N. C.; Elliott Kelly, Paris, Ky.; H. S. Park, Henderson, Ky.; John T. Ogden, Wellington, Ohio; S. P. Balbridge, Jackson, Ohio; F. A. Shumway, West Killingly, Conn.; E. A. Hough, Collinsville, Conn.; John H. Burnham, Hartford, Conn.; William F. Hall, Meriden, Conn.; A. C. Green, Greenville, Conn.; Edward H. Brooks, Camden, S. C.; John Lee, Chester Court-house, S. C.; J. T. Gibson, Huntingdon, West Va.; S. C. Wing, Owensboro, Ky.

There was a debate of several hours' duration over the nomination of J. Madison Wells to be Surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans. It was at length confirmed by a strict party vote, except that Mr. Christiancy, (Rep.,) of Michigan, voted "nay," Mr. Booth, (Ind.,) of California, voted "yea," and Mr. Paddock, (Rep.,) of Nebraska, refrained from voting.

THE WHISKY RINGS.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CHANGE IN SUPERVISORS AT ST. LOUIS—A REVENUE SUPERVISOR, IN A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT, CORRECTS CERTAIN RUMORS CONCERNING GEN. BABCOCK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Revenue Supervisor Tutton has addressed the following letter to President Grant:

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY,
MARYLAND, AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
DOWNINGTON, Penn., Dec. 18, 1875.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant:

SIR: I observe that Senator Henderson, in the trial of the United States vs. Avery—if his speech is correctly reported—charges Gen. Babcock, your private secretary, with having some connection with the St. Louis Whisky Ring, and in their interest having improperly influenced you to revoke the order of the Secretary of the Treasury transferring Supervisors, dated Jan. 27, 1875. As I have claimed the credit of having influenced you to revoke that order, I feel it is my duty now to assume the responsibility, and receive whatever odium, if any, attaches thereto; and with this in view, I beg leave to remind you of the facts as they occur to me.

On or about the last day of January, 1875, I received a letter from Commissioner Douglass, inclosing the Secretary's order of the 27th January, transferring me to the St. Louis District, and directing me to report there for duty on the 15th of February. I went to Washington on the night of the 3d of February, saw Commissioner Douglass on the morning of the 4th, and asked him how long I was expected to remain at St. Louis, to which he replied, perhaps a year; six months at least. I said, if so, I would have to resign, as I could not go to St. Louis for six months. Mr. Douglass stated that these transfers originated and were ordered by the Secretary, and that I had better see him. I then went directly to the Arlington, where Secretary Bristow was confined to his room from the effects of a fall, and had quite a long interview. I made substantially the same statement to him, that if it was proposed to keep me at St. Louis six months or a year I would be compelled to tender my resignation, as I could not take my family with me and would not leave them six months for the sake of the office; besides which I had some property and other personal interests that could not be neglected for that length of time. The Secretary finally agreed that I should go, with the understanding that I was at liberty to return on the 1st day of April, thus making my absence about six weeks. To this I assented, but at the same time stated that I should not be able to accomplish any good; that if extensive frauds, which he feared, were being perpetrated there and at other points by distillers, with the knowledge and aid of local officers, they would cover them so deep that I should not be able to discover them; that the fact of these transfers of Supervisors and revenue agents having been published, giving the parties full notice for two or three weeks that there were to be such changes, would give ample time to the persons interested to so completely cover their fraudulent transactions as to render it almost impossible to trace them. I respectfully suggested that, in my opinion, it would be much better to send some competent, discreet person, who would not be known, and whose movements would be entirely secret, to see what was going on, and in this way the parties could be caught in the act of defrauding, and sufficient evidence obtained on which to make seizures, and thereby get other proofs of fraud, and urged that this plan should be adopted, not only at St. Louis, but at Chicago and other suspected points. I also suggested to the Secretary that Special Agent Brooks, who had been on duty with me for about five years, would be the very best man for that purpose of whom I had knowledge. Finally, the Secretary suggested that I had probably better see the President, as he had taken great interest in this matter. I therefore went directly to the White House, when I stated to you, as I had done to the Secretary, that if the transfer to St. Louis was to continue for any considerable length of time, it would be necessary for me to resign, but that this was a mere personal matter, and I had no doubt you would soon have twenty or more applicants for my place, who would be willing to go to St. Louis or anywhere else for the sake of holding the position. I, however, stated that Secretary Bristow had kindly consented to my returning East by the 1st of April, and then I stated to you, as I had to the Secretary, that, in my opinion, no good could be accomplished by these transfers, at least so far as detecting frauds that had already been committed and bringing to justice the guilty parties was concerned. For if the Secretary was correct in his belief that extensive frauds were being committed by distillers at St. Louis, Chicago, and other points, with the knowledge and connivance of officers there, that they, being advised two or three weeks in advance of changes of supervisors and revenue agents, would cease the fraud and cover their transactions completely. I stated to you the suggestion I had made the Secretary about sending a suitable person or persons without the knowledge of either officers or distillers, so that they might be detected in the very act of fraud and their manner of stealing, and their associations and combinations fully discovered; and that then, if the department had not confidence in the local officers, a temporary transfer of Supervisors could be made for the purpose of making seizures and properly working up the cases. You listened to me attentively, and finally said the more you thought about the subject the more you were convinced that the transfer of Supervisors, as ordered, would result in little or no good, and said that you would suspend the order that day.

Thus you fully decided to suspend the order and so stated to me before I left you, and before Gen. Babcock had an opportunity to speak to you on the subject, as he was not present at the time, and I am quite certain that you arrived at this conclusion during our interview. I am confident, therefore, that Gen. Babcock could not have influenced you in revoking the order referred to, and what I said to you on the subject, was, in my judgment, for the best interests of the revenue service, and the result in St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee fully justifies your action in the matter. I have felt it was due both to you and Gen. Babcock to make this statement of facts, to be used as you deem proper in view of the charges made from time to time in the papers, and especially in the speech of ex-Senator Henderson above referred to.

I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant, ALEXANDER P. TUTTON, Supervisor.

The plan suggested by Mr. Tutton was adopted, and the very man (Mr. Brooks) whom he suggested should go out, was sent to St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee, with the results now known to the public.

THE TERM OF THE COURT AT MILWAUKEE CLOSED—NO MORE CASES TO BE TRIED TILL JANUARY.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16.—In the case of the United States against twenty-two barrels of highwines, the jury failed to agree and were discharged. The term of the United States Circuit Court has closed, and there will be no more whisky cases tried until the January term.

THE TRANSPORTATION CONVENTION.

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS, AND IN FAVOR OF GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION OF SHIP CANALS AND RAILROADS—A CANAL WANTED FROM OSWEGO TO THE HUDSON.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The American Association of Transportation and Commerce met again this morning, and various resolutions were presented and referred to the Committee on Business.

L. G. Wilcox, of Illinois, introduced resolutions deprecating the practice of railroad companies charging low through rates and exorbitant local rates as unjust discrimination and illegal, and that freight rates should be in proportion to the labor performed and the capital invested, and that a different course will be reciprocally advantageous to both parties concerned.

Waite Talcott offered a resolution recommending that Congress be petitioned to provide for a preliminary survey for a water route to the seaboard by a ship canal from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, via the Kalamazoo River to the Detroit River, or by a more southerly route to Lake Erie at Toledo.

Mr. Shaw, of Illinois, introduced a resolution favoring water transportation, and declaring unfriendly legislation against railways unnecessary.

Mr. Wicker, of Illinois, introduced similar resolutions to that of Mr. Shaw.

Gov. Beveridge made a brief speech, which was heartily applauded, and to which President Henry responded.

Mr. Hornish, of Iowa, presented a resolution, that, in order to meet the condition of the largest existing commerce between the sea-board and centres of population, the Government should aid in the construction of the Forty-first Parallel Railroad, double track, three feet gauge, and subject to civil control, and that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to represent this subject to Congress. The Standing Committee on Canals reported that large appropriations had been made last year for the construction of important canals, and recommend increased efforts of the members to secure Government aid; also that the improvement of the Hennepin Canal be undertaken at once by the Government, and that the State of New-York be earnestly requested to complete a canal of the capacity of the Welland Canal, from Oswego to the Hudson River, and that a committee of five be appointed to present these recommendations to Congress and to the Legislature of the State of New-York. The report was accepted, and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The convention then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and visited the Board of Trade in a body, where they were heartily welcomed.

To-night the citizens of Chicago tender the delegates a banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The ship W. J. Hatfield arrived at this port to-day from Antwerp, and reported, on Oct. 26, in latitude 47°, longitude 26° 30', during a dense fog, was in collision with the brig Stillicone, (Austrian,) from New-York, for Queenstown, and had two holes stove in her port side, under the forechains. The brig swung clear, and disappeared in the fog. The mate, in the confusion, jumped on board the ship, and was brought to this port. The Stillicone has since been reported picked up at sea, Oct. 30, with a loss of her foremast, maintopmast, bowsprit and all attached thereto, and towed into Queenstown on the 21 ult. by the steam-ship Italy. The steam-ship Reading, hence for New-Orleans, before reported ashore above Morris Listons, was got off at noon to-day, and returned to this port to reload, being without damage. About four hundred tons of her cargo of coal was discharged into the steam-ship Centipede, and the balance into barges. The latter will go to New-York.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Signal Service Observer at Barnegat Beach reports that the J. C. Bowers, a two-masted schooner, loaded with lumber, bound for Toms River, went ashore on the shoals at 1:30 P. M. to-day, while entering the inlet. Will probably get off uninjured to-night.

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.

NEWBURG, Dec. 16.—The trial of Robert Gibson, who was indicted for an attempt to kill Alfred Post, President of one of the national banks of this city, by shooting at him on the street in August last, was concluded at Goshen, in the Court of Sessions, to-day. The jury, after three hours of deliberation, found a verdict of "guilty of assault with fire-arms, with intent to do bodily harm." The sentence was deferred until to-morrow. Gibson asseverates the existence of improper intimacy between his wife and Post, but is believed to be suffering from monomania. The shooting was a sequence of a threatening letter which the prisoner sent to Mr. Post. Mrs. Gibson has been twice separated from her husband, alleging cruelty as the cause. Before her marriage she was employed as a seamstress in Post's family, and was also given work by them during her separation from her husband. This is the supposed cause of Gibson's jealousy. The ridiculous nature of the prisoner's charges against Mr. Post is shown by a letter which he addressed to Mrs. Post, which was read in evidence at the trial, charging her with complicity with her husband in alienating his wife's affections from him. Gibson was foreman of repairs in the Newburg Waterworks.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—There was a very large crowd at the depot tabernacle to-day. The meeting was especially for "backsliders." After the hymn, "Jesus, like a shepherd lead us," Rev. Dr. Newton read the requests for prayer, a great many of which came from "backsliders." Mr. Moody then delivered his discourse. Mr. Sankey sang "Ninety and Nine," and the services ended with a benediction. There was a large party of excursionists from Allentown, who visited this city to attend the ministrations of the evangelists.

Another large audience is attending the Moody and Sankey meeting to-night. Delegations are present from Trenton, N. J., and points on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Weston, of the Crozier Theological Seminary. Mr. Sankey sang the hymn "Jesus of Nazareth," and Mr. Moody preached upon the subject of "Hell." The subject for the noon-day prayer-meeting to-morrow is "Intemperance."

THE CENTENNINL COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The Executive Committee of the Centennial Commissioners is holding secret sessions in this city. To-day a subcommittee, consisting of Dr. Loring, Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania; Judge Lynch, of Louisiana, and Director General Goshorn, was appointed to confer with the Finance Board with regard to erecting a building covering 30,000 square feet, for an exhibition of the branches of education and social science. The proposition is favored by the members of the Board of Finance, and will undoubtedly be carried out.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE GRANGE.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 16.—The State Grange closed its annual session last evening, after electing Thaddeus Graves, of Hatfield, Master; Henry E. Rice, of Barre, Overseer; A. F. Bliss, of Blandford, Lecturer; Charles Jones, of Deerfield, Treasurer, and James Draper, of Worcester, Secretary. During the year thirty-five granges have been instituted, making 100 in all, and the membership shows an increase in the same period from 2,700 to 4,000.

A DUEL BETWEEN GEORGIANS.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 16.—C. D. Tilley and George E. Ratcliffe fought a duel at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Sand Bar Ferry, S. C. Tilley was shot in the groin at the first fire. The ball was subsequently extracted from the left side. The wound is serious, but not necessarily fatal. Tilley demanded a second fire, but his second refused on account of his wound. Tilley challenged Ratcliffe for words reflecting on his character.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BREMERHAVEN EXPLOSION.

DEATH OF THOMASSEN—HIS CONFESSION—A NATIVE OF BROOKLYN AND HIS TRUE NAME THOMPSON—SAILING OF THE SALIER.

BREMEN, Dec. 16.—Thomassen died to-day from the effects of the injuries inflicted by himself. He stated that his true name was William King Thompson, and that he was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. His age is believed to be about thirty-five years. He confessed that he was once Captain of the vessel Old Dominion, and that he changed his name to avoid being prosecuted for running the blockade during the civil war in America; that he bought the explosive material in the United States and had it forwarded to his address, and that the clock-work attachment was manufactured in Germany, and was set to explode the charge in eight days.

BREMERHAVEN, Dec. 16.—The North German Lloyd's steamer Salier, which took the place of the Mosel, sailed to-day for Southampton and New-York. Heavy fog prevented her departure on the day announced.

THE CLOCK-WORK FOR THE EXPLOSION OF THE DYNAMITE—THE ACCOMPLICES OF THOMPSON NOT DISCLOSED.

MAGDEBURG, Dec. 16.—It is stated here that Thompson, alias Thomassen, had his clock-work made by a mechanician named Fuchs, residing at Bernburg, twenty-three miles from this city. The apparatus was constructed to run noiselessly for ten days, when it caused a lever to act and strike with a force of thirty pounds. Twenty similar machines had been ordered. The negotiations between Thompson and Fuchs have been carried on since 1873. When Fuchs visited Thompson in Leipsic he was told by the latter that the machines were required for a manufactory in the United States. Thompson has not revealed the names of his accomplices.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION—CAPT. YOUNG TO GO OUT AGAIN NEXT YEAR—THE NEW NATIONAL OPERA-HOUSE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—It is officially reported that the Admiralty has made arrangements for Capt. Allan Young to go to Smith's Sound next year to communicate with the Arctic Expedition.

The Duke of Edinburgh this afternoon laid the foundation-stone of the new National Opera-house, on the Thames (Victoria) embankment, between Charing Cross and Westminster bridges. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had promised to so officiate, when it was supposed that the work would be ready before his departure for India. The Duke of Edinburgh appeared as the representative of the Prince. According to the original arrangements, the ceremony was to have taken place nearly a month ago.

FIRE DAMP EXPLOSION.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN MINERS KILLED IN A BELGIAN COAL MINE—ELEVEN OF THE INJURED RESCUED.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 16.—A terrible explosion occurred to-day in a coal mine at Framières, near Mons. A full force of men was at work at the time, and the loss of life is appalling. It is reported that 110 miners were killed. Eleven have been taken out injured. The accident was caused by fire damp.

FRANCE.

ELECTION OF TWO MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY—BALLOTING FOR SENATORS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Jean Baptiste Dumas, Professor of Chemistry, and Jules Simon, the statesman, were to-day elected members of the French Academy, to fill the chairs left vacant by the deaths of M. Guizot and Count Charles de Rémusat.

The balloting for Senators continued in the Assembly to-day. The Right Centre withdrew from the struggle, and the Left alone presented a list of candidates. The following were elected:

M. Bérenger, Deputy for Drôme, of the Left Centre; M. Magnin, Deputy for Côte d'Or; M. Jules Simon, Deputy for Marne; Gen. Billot, Deputy for Corrèze, and Gen. Chareton, Deputy for Drôme, all of the Left; MM. Cazot, Pichat, Schoelcher, and Adam, Radicals, and M. Normandie, of the Lavergnist faction.

EGYPT AND ENGLAND.

WITHDRAWAL OF MEN-OF-WAR FROM ZANZIBAR AT GREAT BRITAIN'S REQUEST.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says a private telegram from Egypt states that, on demand of the British Government, the Egyptian men-of-war will be recalled from the territory of Zanzibar, and the expedition to Abyssinia will confine itself to exacting satisfaction, after which the troops are to return to Egypt.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO EGYPT.

LONDON, Dec. 17—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* announces the arrival of Right Hon. Mr. Cave and Col. Stokes at Alexandria.

GERMANY.

REJECTION OF THE INCREASED ARMY ESTIMATES BY THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The Reichstag to-day rejected the new taxes and increased army estimates proposed by the Government.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA—DAMAGE TO A STEAMER AND WRECK OF A BARK.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The steamer Parana, from Boston Nov. 27, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown to-day short of coal, and with her foremast gone.

Tha Italian bark Chito Gattorno, Capt. Schiaffino, which sailed from New-York on Oct. 26, for Queenstown, has been lost at sea with her cargo. Her crew were saved and landed to-day at Newport.

SOUTH CAROLINA JUDICIAL ELECTION.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 16.—Great excitement prevails here in consequence of the election by the Legislature to-day of eight Circuit Judges and one Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. Wright, a colored man, was chosen to the latter position. In the Charleston Circuit Judge Reed, a Moderate Republican, is replaced by Mr. Whippel, whom Gov. Chamberlain publicly denounces as unfit for the position. Charleston is the most important circuit in the State. Ex-Gov. F. J. Moses, Jr., is elected in the Third Circuit, and the other circuits have been filled by the election of persons less notorious, but objectionable to the tax-payers.

NEW-JERSEY GRANGERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The State Grange of the New-Jersey Patrons of Husbandry met again in Camden to-day, and appointed a committee to take such action in reference to the Centennial encampment of the Patrons of Husbandry near the Centennial grounds, and also for the several exhibitions, as the committee may think the interests of the granges of the State of New-Jersey shall require. A resolution was adopted protesting against excessive charges by railroad companies for freights, especially on fruits and perishable articles, and recommending that suitable legislation to remedy the matter complained of be asked for.

THE PACIFIC DISASTER.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY OF VICTORIA—MORE RIGID INSPECTION OF STEAMERS RECOMMENDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Victoria gives a presentment of the Grand Jury there, urging the Dominion Government to impress upon the Government of the United States the importance of a thorough investigation of the Pacific disaster, and recommending that the clauses in the mail contract empowering the Postmaster General to inspect and approve steamers carrying mails and passengers under contract, between the Province and San Francisco or elsewhere, be rigidly enforced and compulsory. The presentment also recommends that the Shipping act of the Imperial Parliament of Aug. 23, 1875, and the Imperial and Canadian statutes in relation to the investigation of shipwrecks be extended to British Columbia, and that officers be appointed to carry out their provisions.

POND, THE WORCESTER FORGER.

HIS ARRIVAL AT HOME UNDER THE REQUISITION OF GOV. GASTON.

WORCESTER, Dec. 16.—Lucius W. Pond, the alleged bankrupt forger, reached here this morning, in charge of Detectives City Marshal Washburn and Ezra Churchill. The latter arrested Pond in San Francisco last Thursday, on Gov. Gaston's requisition, and Washburn joined them at Omaha. He was taken from the cars at the Junction Station, to avoid an expected crowd at the Union Depot, and immediately taken to the County Jail, by authority of the papers issued by the Grand Jury. A dozen other complaints against him have been entered to enable the Central District Court authorities to render the amount of his bail so large as not to be obtainable. The date of the examination on these complaints is not yet fixed. Pond's arrival causes great excitement throughout the city, where the interest in the developments in the history of his crimes has been intense. Pond, who disappeared from a Sound steamer the first week in October last, was for a time thought to have committed suicide, or to have been murdered. He was, however, doubling between Canada and Northern Michigan until about Nov. 1, when he left for California with the intention of sailing for Australia. He had been in San Francisco but three days, and was waiting the sailing of the steamer when he was arrested. He returns penitent and depressed, but claims he is not so bad as he has been represented.

SUICIDE OF POND'S TEAMSTER, WHO HAD LENT HIM $1,500.

The Worcester *Spy* of Wednesday has the following: "Waldo W. Stevens, a teamster, forty-two years of age, committed suicide by hanging, yesterday morning about 9 o'clock. He was found about 10 o'clock suspended to a tree on the ledge east of the Normal School building, on the hospital grounds. He had apparently been hanging an hour, as his body was warm although life was extinct. The rash deed was accomplished by throwing one end of a cord, half an inch in diameter, over a limb of a tree and noosing it, and then standing on a stone which he had placed in an upright position, and with the other end of the rope around his neck he threw himself off, and his feet swung about four inches from the ground. His neck was broken by the fall, and death must have been instantaneous. Coroner Dr. J. Marcus Rice was notified, but did not deem an inquest necessary, and delivered the body to Sessions & Son, undertakers. The deceased had been teamster for L. W. Pond during the past fifteen years, but of late had not had much to do, and was making arrangements to remove to Brookfield with his family for work. He leaves a wife but no children. He was in his usual good spirits yesterday morning when he left his home in the rear of No. 137 Central street. The deceased had loaned all the money he had saved up, some $1,500, to Mr. Pond, and the disappointment and discouragement on account of it probably led to the sad act."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—1 A. M.—An area of low barometer has moved slowly southward toward Lake Ontario and south-west winds and snow have prevailed on the lower lakes. South-east to south-west winds and snow or rain are now reported in the Middle and Eastern States, with slowly falling barometer in the latter. South-west winds and light rains prevail on the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf coast, preceding the area of cold north-west winds and clear weather, which extends thence to Manitoba. The rivers have generally fallen.

PROBABILITIES.

On Friday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio, the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri Valleys, and the upper lakes, rising barometer, colder north-west winds, and clear or clearing weather, with a severe "norther" in Texas, occasional snows on the upper lakes, and followed by stationary or falling barometer and southerly winds in Minnesota and Dakota.

For New-York, Pennsylvania, and the lower lakes, rising barometer, brisk, cold north-west winds, and light snow, followed by clear weather.

For New-England, stationary or falling barometer, south-east winds, cloud and snow, followed by rising barometer and cold, westerly winds.

Cautionary signals continue at Galveston and Indianola.

For the canal region, from New-Jersey to Virginia, the temperature will fall below freezing.

The rivers will continue to fall slowly.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The hotel and the depot at the east end of the Hoosac Tunnel, at North Adams, Mass., took fire and was totally consumed yesterday morning. The fire was discovered by the engineer from the tunnel train about 2 o'clock, and he gave the alarm. The house was full of boarders, and some narrowly escaped. Loss, $6,000.

A fire broke out in Hotchkiss & Barber's planing mill at Williamsport, Penn., yesterday morning, spreading to the lumber yards of Hebard & Forsman and White, Lentz & White. Total loss about $60,000; insurance, $30,000.

A fire at Oshkosh, Wis., yesterday, destroyed the planing mill of James P. Gould and the Grant House. The loss on the mill is $25,000; insured for $8,000 in Chicago companies. The loss on the Grant House is $5,000; no insurance.

The Ewen House, the largest hotel in Hawley, Penn., was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $3,500.

THE MEXICAN AND CALIFORNIA BORDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—In view of the recent outrages on the border by Mexicans, the citizens of San Diego have formed a volunteer force to preserve order. Antonio Sorso, of Lower California, who has been prominent in the efforts made to preserve order and punish the brigands, was found dead on the road shot through the head. Vigilantes are searching for the murderers.

A dispatch from San Diego says a gentleman who arrived from Yuma to-day reports a great gathering of Mexicans along the border. There is a large camp of them in Treate Valley. Well-informed parsons think that either a raid across the border or a revolution in Lower California is intended. Manuel Rojo, ex-Governor of Frontera, has suddenly disappeared from San Rafael. Antonio Sorso, recently reported murdered near Campo, was one of his supporters. It is reported that many revolutionists of Sonora have been driven into Lower California. A man who came in this evening counted sixty camp fires near Campo. He says another attack on Campo is imminent.

DISAGREEMENT IN A MURDER TRIAL.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The jury in the case of T. W. Piper, on trial for the murder of Mabel Young, after being out from noon yesterday, came into court this morning and reported that they were unable to agree on a verdict. They were discharged, and the prisoner remanded for a new trial. It is said that the jury stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

COLUMBIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 16.—This was the second day of the meeting of the Columbia Jockey Club. The first race three-quarter mile heats, was won by Johnny B. in two straight heats. Time—1:19½, 120. The second race, one-half-mile heats, was won by First Chance. Time—51¾, 52¼.

ORATORICAL COMPETITION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 16.—At the competition this evening for the oratorical prizes offered by the students of Trinity College, the gold medal was awarded to Beverley Ellison Trainer, of Jersey City, and the silver medal to James Dowdell Stanley, of Edgefield, Tenn.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

CHURCH COUNCILS TO BE CALLED.

BUSINESS MEETING LAST EVENING—A REPLY TO MRS. MOULTON'S LETTER—MR. BEECHER WANTS AN ADVISORY COUNCIL—DEACON WEST'S CASE DISCUSSED.

The proceedings at the business meeting of Plymouth Church last evening were important. Mr. Beecher himself admitted that the "campaign" was only just commencing. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the report of the Examining Committee, who were requested to prepare a reply to the letter recently addressed to the church by Mrs. Moulton. Outside of this, however, a letter was read from ex-Deacon West, which created quite a stir in the meeting. Brother West had nothing to retract and no apology to make, and he spoke his mind in a manner not at all pleasing to many of the church members. It is probable that he would then and there have been expelled without trial only that Mr. Beecher himself interfered and threw oil on the troubled waters. The meeting was by no means a large one, the lecture-room of the church not being more than two-thirds full, and the majority of those present were ladies. The Examining Committee, whose report is given below, refused to accede to the request of Mrs. Moulton to embody four additional questions in the call to the Congregational Council, so that there is now no chance of a mutual council being summoned. Late in the evening, however, on motion of Mr. Beecher, a resolution was passed, calling for an advisory council, to meet on the second Sunday of January next, for the purpose of advising Plymouth Church as to whether there is anything in the church which requires correction. Mr. Beecher said that they were harassed too long by the impertinent interference of others in their domestic affairs, and he thought they should take the initiative in their own affairs from this day forward. A full report of the proceedings is given below.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Moderator, Mr. F. W. Edgerton, having taken the chair, a hymn was sung, after which Brother Mackey offered prayer. The minutes of the last meeting were next read by Mr. Talmadge and approved, and on motion the election of members to fill vacancies on the Examining Committee was postponed until this evening. Mr. Shearman next read the following report of the Examining Committee in reply to the letter which Mrs. Moulton addressed to the Church:

BROOKLYN, Dec. 16, 1875.

Mrs. Emma C. Moulton:

MADAM: Your letter to Plymouth Church, dated Dec. 3, was received on the evening of that day and referred to the Examining Committee, which, as you are aware, was placed in charge of the whole subject. But as you have addressed yourself to the church, the committee has desired the church to reply.

Your whole letter is based on an assumption of the truth of statements concerning our Pastor contained in your first communication to the church. This assumption we meet at the outset by reiterating our conviction that these statements are an entire perversion of the truth. But as they are not material to the issue, which relates to your conduct and position, and not to the conduct of any one else, we pass them by for the present to answer those points in your letter which seem to have a bearing on the subject properly before us. These points appear to us to be as follows:

First—You claim that your absence from communion and your irregular attendance at this church began in the year 1871, and not before.

Second—You consequently assume that this church, being well aware of such a change in your habits, beginning in 1871, neglected to labor or remonstrate with you for the purpose of bringing you back.

Third—You allege that we have complained that you did not ask for a trial.

Fourth—You suggest that you had in your own testimony in court accused yourself of having privately slandered our Pastor, and that you might have been tried on this charge by the church.

Fifth—You claim that the Moderator of the church meeting ruled that questions to you were out of order.

Sixth—You claim that your protest against the application of our rule concerning the dropping of members made your case an exception, and required that you should be dealt with in some other manner.

Seventh—You appear to insist that we ought to have placed you upon trial for false swearing in a court of justice against the Pastor of this church.

Eighth—You propose a series of questions to submit to the council in addition to those which naturally arose out of your own first letter.

The statements and propositions thus made we will briefly review in this order:

First—Your letter assumes it as a conceded fact that your absence from communion and your irregular attendance at public worship, both dated from the year 1871, that prior to that time you were a regular worshiper and communicant with us, and that then your practice changed. Thus you say concerning your relations to Plymouth Church, "I do not believe there was anyone more faithful to it or more fond of it, than I was up to the beginning of 1871, when I became acquainted with the great wickedness which Mr. Beecher had committed." You also say: "After that it did not seem possible for me to go to church and hear him preach, or take the sacrament from his hands, and I stopped doing so." Now, your own public testimony before the civil court showed that the real period of a change in your habit of attending public worship was in 1860, eleven years before you profess to have received any information against Mr. Beecher. You testified in effect that from the day of your marriage in 1860 you ceased to attend any church whatever for two years; and for the nine years next afterward you were unable to state definitely a single instance of your presence at communion with the church, or to name with certainty any year in which you communed with us more than once. It is true that during the two years immediately following your marriage, you lived in the City of New-York, and might, therefore, be excusable for not attending at Plymouth Church, although many of our members meet us with unfailing regularity, notwithstanding they have resided in New-York for years. But your neglect to join in public worship anywhere from 1860 until 1862, demonstrates, as we think, conclusively, that the change in your religious habits, which you now assign to the year 1871, and account for by reasons personal to our Pastor, did, in fact, occur in the year 1860, and is to be accounted for by reasons personal to yourself. It is quite possible that these reasons were adequate and even honorable to you. But it is clear that they were reasons which had no connection whatever with the case of our Pastor. Since you take, as we think, an ungenerous advantage of our past forbearance, in proceeding upon the assumption of the truth of your testimony in court, so far as it was made the basis of action on our part, we are compelled to say that in making that assumption we were not actuated by any belief that your testimony was correct when you asserted that your attendance was more infrequent after the beginning of 1871 than it had been before. On the contrary, we have reason to believe that your attendance was quite as frequent after that period as it was before, and as late as January, 1874, application was made on your behalf to the officers for regular sittings in the church. So far as we could see you appeared (to use your own language) "faithful and more fond" of the church and its services after the Spring of 1871 than you were before.

Second—Upon the fallacious assumption of your sudden and marked change of demeanor in 1871, you now complain that this church was not faithful to its covenant with you, because it did not labor to bring you back. No such suggestion was made by you when you appeared before the church; but this may be passed over for the present, because, the assumption being entirely untrue, the complaint is necessarily unfounded. No member of this church, so far as we are aware, ever noticed any change in your habits in 1871, nor from that time down to the Summer of 1874, and it therefore never occurred to any of us that there was any necessity for labor with you. When the real change in your habits occurred, in 1860, you were in the City of New-York, and we supposed that you were attending public worship there. It was only by your own public testimony in the Spring of 1875 that we learned the contrary to be the fact; and while after you returned to Brooklyn you were always irregular in attendance, it was generally understood, down to the Summer of 1874, that your frequent absences were caused by sufficient domestic reasons. Why should we remonstrate when those of us who noticed your absence believed that you were struggling to attend divine service with us, under difficulties surrounding the management of a household, when the Sabbath was made (not by your fault) a day of general hospitality, and the house of public worship was swallowed up by household cares. We had no suspicion then, and we have no belief now, that your attendance was more irregular from 1871 to 1874 than it had been on the average for the ten years previous. It cannot be possible that you complain of our failure to labor with you on account of your absence after August, 1874. In that month your husband assumed publicly an attitude of the bitterest enmity toward this church and its Pastor. He professed to speak in your name as indorsing his accusations, and it was everywhere announced that you were to be a witness against Mr. Beecher in the then approaching trial. It would be absurd to suggest that the Pastor of this church, or any of his associates, upon the Examining Committee, (all of whom had just united in pronouncing the charges of your husband to be false,) ought to have gone individually or in a body to your husband's house to exhort his wife to attend public services with us. Of course, any officer of the church who should have called upon this errand must necessarily have striven to convince you that the Pastor whose preaching you were desired to attend was an innocent man. And who would have been louder in condemnation of such an effort as an attempt to tamper with a witness than those who now sympathize with your complaints of our neglect? From the moment at which the action was commenced in which you finally appeared as a witness the officers of this church conscientiously abstained from every attempt to influence you, and left you absolutely free to decide your own course. For them to have done otherwise would have been dishonorable, and for you or your advisers to complain of this action would be monstrous.

Third—You say that we complain that you did not ask for a trial. This church has never made any such complaint. It was you that complained that you did not have a trial, and we simply reminded you that you had never asked for one.

Fourth—You appear to claim that we ought to have tried you for slander, upon the ground that you had in your published testimony charged yourself with the utterance of a slander upon your Pastor, by making in private the same statements which you have since made in your protest to us. But we were not bound to take your word for this, and as the Examining Committee, after due inquiry, became satisfied that your self-accusation was untrue, we did not see our way clear to dealing with you upon this ground.

Fifth—You are mistaken in supposing that the Moderator of the meeting at which you appeared ruled that questions to you were out of order. He only ruled that a motion to compel you to answer was out of order. You were simply left free to answer or not, as you chose, and you chose not to answer. It is also a mistake to suppose that you expressed a willingness to answer questions at any time, while your case should be under investigation. All that your counsel offered was to answer questions when your supposed charges against the Pastor should be tried. You were not obliged to answer questions, but since you preferred to be silent you cannot blame us for not imagining excuses for your conduct which you did not disclose.

Sixth—Your chief complaint, after all, is that we were not harsh enough with you. We agree with you that your protest was itself "a horrible wickedness, if it was not justifiable by the facts," and we are quite clear that it was not thus justifiable. But since a disregard of that offense led to a termination of your connection with the church under such unexpressed censure as was implied in the reasons for our action, while a trial, upon that ground, could only have been followed by the same practical result, (with the addition of more formal censure,) we did as courts of justice do—we disposed of the case in hand first, leaving offenses committed in the course of the hearing to be dealt with afterward, if they could be.

Seventh—Your letter says that you "never knew before that false swearing in a court of justice is an offense which the Church of Christ is unwilling or unable to punish." Fortunately for the Church of Christ, instances in which it has had to try charges of false swearing by its members are very rare; yet we suppose that precedents can be found without recurring to the case of Ananias and his wife, Sapphira. And if your advisers can furnish you with any recorded instance in which a church, after assuming the expenses of a party to a trial, has been sustained in punishing an adverse witness for perjury in that trial while the action was still pending, this church will patiently submit to the admonitions of its sister churches for its failure to give you that severe censure which we fully believed you deserved, but which we did not feel at liberty to administer.

We have thought it meet to point out the errors into which you have fallen in your last letter, not because these had any direct relation to the question of a council, but because it is right that such public misstatements should be publicly exposed.

In our former communication we set forth six points upon which we were willing to meet you before the mutual council. You speak of these six points as ours. By recurring to the context of our letter you will see that these were not points proposed or suggested by us, but were simply a definite statement of what appeared to us to be all the grounds of complaint included in your first letter to the church. The addition in your latest letter of four new points seems to us needless and obstructive. We are still clearly of opinion that all the points raised by your former letter were included in the statement made by us; therefore we have gone as far as, by any possible degree of consideration and forbearance, we could be called to go. And although we perceive in the four additional points which you now propose a certain quality of subtle ingenuity, we think that on that very account they would tend to obscure what is plain, and that the form in which they are put is open to grave suspicion of an intention to be needlessly offensive to this church, and thus to provoke it into withdrawal of its former consent. It seems to us that you seek to evade the mutual council, which you professed desire to call, and that you wish to make it impossible for us to take part in it; we cannot, therefore, assent to the additional questions which you propose. If you are content to proceed with the call of a council upon the six points raised by your first letter, we are ready to unite in the call. That these points cover all and more than all the topics which could properly be submitted to the council will clearly appear by reference to the single question at issue between yourself and Plymouth Church. The whole case seems to us briefly this: If at any period you had become convinced that the scandalous stories concerning your Pastor were true there were open before you three and only three proper courses.

First—You should have laid your difficulties before the proper officers of the church (other than the Pastor) and asked advice; or

Second—You should have taken a letter of dismission and removed your connection with this church to some other one; or,

Third—You should have quietly gone on fulfilling your covenant duties as a member of this church. But you chose another course, namely, that of absenting yourself from the church and all its services, and neglecting all the obligations which you had solemnly assumed in public covenant with us. Even if we should admit that you were honestly convinced of the truth of the charges against your Pastor, you were not thereby justified in violating your solemn covenant with the church.

Stripped of all refinements and accessories there is one, and only one, issue between us, and that is:

Whether, in view of the conceded fact that you had wholly absented yourself from the church for a year and a half, and had taken none of the courses properly open to you, either to fulfill your covenant with this church or to relieve yourself from its obligations, Plymouth Church, having given you a full hearing, was justified in dropping your name from its roll.

On this simple and single issue, which involves the only act of the church by which, as you allege, your rights have been violated, this case should be decided.

In offering to unite in calling a council upon the issues propounded by your former letter, we made a concession which the ordinary practice of Congregational churches would not authorize you to demand. It must be distinctly understood that we do not agree to a council as a step which you have a right to require, but because this church, from considerations of the public good, deems it wise to concede it to you as a courtesy, and having added to this concession the further indulgence of admitting questions raised by you, for the first time, after the church had acted upon your case, we must decline to go any further or to change the basis of the council to which we have assented.

Inasmuch as nothing remains to be settled between us, and you accept the details of arrangements for the time at which the council shall be held, and the number and names of the churches of which it shall consist, all of which matters can be settled by the Examining Committee on our behalf, we request you to inform that committee as speedily as possible whether you consent to the call of a mutual council to advise us and you upon the issues which you have agreed to accept. These matters of detail can best be settled by a personal conference between you or your representative on the one hand and the Examining Committee on the other, and we therefore refer the whole matter on our part to that committee.

On motion of Dr. H. B. White, the above report was adopted, and a copy was directed to be furnished to Mrs. Moulton.

A RESOLUTION FOR AN ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Mr. Beecher next moved the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, This church has been recently called in the providence of God to meet peculiar trials and embarrassments under which it has endeavored, while pursuing its Christian work, to maintain internal discipline and internal fellowship in all kindness and fidelity, and in accordance with the usages of Congregational Churches, yet for various reasons, and in various ways its action has been misunderstood and misrepresented; and

Whereas, It is the desire of this church to receive, concerning its whole course and spirit, its rules and practice, the advice of wise and experienced brethren from other churches that it may be able the better to act in accordance with Christian principles laid down in the Word of God, or deduced from the experience of churches of Christ.

1. *Resolved*, That a Committee of Seven be appointed by the Moderator of this meeting, whose duty it shall be in the name and in behalf of this church, to convene an advisory council of Congregational churches and ministers, to be held at the earliest practicable day, for the purpose of advising this church whether there is anything in its order and discipline which requires correction, or which could constitute any just ground of complaint or remonstrance on the part of sister churches.

2. *Resolved*, That this committee is hereby instructed to report to this church at an early day the form of a letter missive for the convening of such a council, together with a list of churches and ministers which in their opinion it is expedient that this church should invite.

3. *Resolved*, That the committee be further instructed, in the preparation of such letter missive, and in all proceedings to take no step which can supersede or interfere with the calling of a mutual

council to which this church has assented, and they are further instructed not to insert in the letter missive to be prepared by them the questions which this church agreed to submit to a mutual council, but, on the contrary, to except from the sphere of the advisory council the matters which are to be submitted to the advisory council.

MR. BEECHER'S SPEECH.

As soon as he had finished the reading of the resolution, Mr. Beecher paused for a moment, and then clearing his voice said, with some effort at earnestness: After two years of impertinent and harassing assault, which has not yet ceased, and in the prospect for the future of a deliberate and concerted and continuous interference, by others than the members of this church, in our domestic affairs, it seems to me that it is proper and necessary that this church should take the initiative and the affirmative in respect to its own affairs from this time forward. [Vehement applause.] There is scarcely anything that could be said or insinuated that has been left unspoken—there is scarcely any epithet which characterizes shrinking, evasion, or timidity which has not been applied to the action of this church. It has moved on, calmly conscious of its strength and of its integrity, without faltering and without division, and has presented to the world—and I speak not now with my own admiring judgment, but repeat the ten thousand utterances which have reached me verbally and by letter, and all of the same warm tone of commendation—I say it has presented a spectacle perhaps never paralleled in the history of any local church. If a church stands as one part of a national church—as an Episcopalian church is only a part of the Episcopal Church of America, or a single Presbyterian church is only one in the National Presbyterian Church—the one is the sum of all the churches of the order or denomination in the United States. Not so, though, with the Congregational churches. Each church is a separate church, absolute and competent to govern itself, and having alone, for itself, jurisdiction over all its affairs. But it depends upon the good-will of the churches around about it, on the ground that affinities and organization are the better form of ecclesiastical fellowship. But this is so in times of peace and harmony, and when by reason of misinterpretation, and inasmuch as enemies are continually assailing it as a single church, it now stands alone, separated by a barrier as it were from its neighbors, it is in a peculiar position. And if it had not been for the stock and substance of which this church is composed it could not have stood against all this, but would have been overthrown before it had been thus driven to meet its bitter adversaries. [Applause.] When, some week or so ago, I said that never had one person during this period of trouble called upon me to express sympathy or to offer fellowship or give faithful advice, I was understood, or misunderstood, as having said that there had been no sympathy extended to me from other Congregational churches. Far from it! The stream of sympathy has flowed steadily like a river of Jordan—not, however, into a Dead Sea, but into a living heart. But those from whom we have the right to expect sympathy have not shown it. Nor have they extended to this church the soft side of the hand in any one instance: when they came to us it was never with the palm, but always with the knuckles. And they have persistently kept it up, and we have been pelted with fiery ice! I repeat it, it has been a coldness that has been like fire to us all. I say, too, that the spectacle of the quiet and joyful ongoing of this church amid this tempest of assault will not be omitted from the writings of the history of the ecclesiastical affairs of our times. [Applause.] And now, while we have suffered so long, believing that patience would at last bring perseverance to an end, and that by continuance in well-doing we could put to shame our adversaries and heap up righteousness, and avoid all bellicose action—we have come to that point in which it is very plain that the campaign has but begun, and that it is the intention of those that never meant well to this church, but have always sought by indirection to shirk the responsibility of what they would not do in their own proper persons to keep up the fight. It is now evident that the campaign must go on, and it seems to me that we must take some action in the field and say something as to the battle plan, and have something to do with the advice of the battle-field. [Applause.] And so we call this advisory council, not because we believe it necessary or required by our condition as a church or congregation, for I affirm that we are in all respects fair and true to ourselves and to the Christian name and the honor of the faith. I declare here that not only is Plymouth Church regular, but I defy any Congregational church in the United States to compare book and church with us. [Applause.] I defy those who now stand as our accusers to open their books and the history of their church societies and congregations and compare them with the history of our church in the management of all the various branches of its duties or affairs. [Applause.] I will show them that their people have been hoodwinked by their ministers and church leaders in their church meetings, and that it was done by ministerial management over the very heads of the church people themselves. On the other hand, there has never been the smallest step taken in this church that there has not been the fullest notice of it in advance, and this church has at all times had the fullest, frankest, and most open consideration of its affairs from the beginning. There has been but one husband in this church and but one Pastor with this bride of Christ; and there has never been a thing done in this church that has not been done by the deliberate action of the brethren. And when they say we are not Congregational I throw that charge out and reply that they are not, who accuse us. Now what is an advisory council? It is a council of churches asked to assemble and advise if we have erred in any matters of church discipline or Christian conduct, and to set us right for our errors. A mutual council is a council called to settle a matter between two parties in dispute. We ask a council to advise us if we have erred, and we shall have churches in it from the north and from the south, and the east and the West, and you may depend upon it we mean to have it large enough, [laughter,] and we mean to have it soon enough. [Renewed laughter and applause.] As nearly as I can say, I think it will meet about the 2d day of January, [applause,] and we mean to have no mean order of men in the council, men that are able, and just, and acute, and that are impartial, and that have stood apart from this trouble and can come in now and act in some sense as brethren, and to whom we can turn our hearts and say, open us, search us, and try us; and they will find us true and without wrong-doing among us. For there has never been an hour or a moment when any man coming to me in a Christian spirit and as a Christian brother, and as a man, who could not have found out anything in our church affairs which he could or would choose to ask. And when the advisory council shall have given an adjudgment we say in advance that their advice will be most respectfully heeded and received, and that any change in our conduct or rules discovered to be necessary and suggested or recommended by them, if it does not conflict with the fundamental rules and principles of this church, will be accepted and adopted. We say again, if there is anything that can make us better, nobody wants it more than we do. And when hereafter any person is dissatisfied it will be found that he cannot run to a near neighbor and get up a call for a mutual council, and I think we may say that after the advisory council shall have been held here Plymouth Church can afford to neglect and ignore about nineteen out of twenty of the councils that have been or are to be called. [Continued applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's speech the resolution was put and carried by a rising vote.

MR. WEST'S REPLY.

Mr. Shearman said there was another matter to be brought before the Church. He had received, he said, a letter from Mr. William F. West, which he had promised to read. He accordingly read Mr. West's letter as follows:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

To the Members of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

DEAR BRETHREN: Your action in passing the resolutions which were presented to you last Friday evening both shocked and grieved me. Although from the outset I have believed the policy of silence and suppression was radically wrong, yet after my ineffectual attempt to secure the trial of Mr. Tilton, I remained silent for the sake of peace, until your unexpected and hasty action in dropping my name from the roll compelled me to speak in self-defense. Afterward I wrote you a letter, frank and kind in tone, suggesting a plan by which all our differences could be settled, and asking you to join me in putting this plan into operation. Without having my letter read before the church you passed a series of resolutions which seemed to me to be unjust and inconsistent. I am therefore compelled to make the following reply:

First—You charge me with insulting you by publishing my letter before it was presented to the church. This is the first time I have ever heard that the sending of an open letter was an insult to the body to which it was addressed, and I certainly did not intend it as an insult, as the reasons I gave for it in the letter itself will show; and I did not think that you intended to insult Mrs. Moulton when your letter to her was published some days before it was delivered to her. I did not consider it an insult when you dropped my name from the roll of membership and I received no notification of it except through the medium of the public press. I will also mention in this connection that I delivered my first letter to the Clerk of the church on Nov. 24, and did not publish it. Two days afterward, while that letter was in the hands of the Clerk, you reconsidered your former vote dropping my name, my letter not being presented to you till after such action had been taken. Could you with consistency have received me again into membership after having heard that letter in which I stated that I could not conscientiously consent to attend the services and sacraments of the church until a regular and impartial investigation of the charges against the character of the Pastor had been made by a properly-constituted council? Or could you, consistently, have censured me for repeating in the second letter what I had already stated in the first? I think that the facts which I have mentioned amply justified me in publishing my second letter. In fact, when the letter was brought before the church it was not read, and Mrs. Moulton's letter, which had not been published, was also referred, without reading, to the Examining Committee.

Second—You state that I demanded the calling of a council to consider matters which I had never laid before the church or before any of its committees, and demanded that the council be called to investigate charges which had never been made by me, and which had not in the first place been submitted to the church, and you afterward stigmatized this action as being "so plain a violation of Congregational usage and Christian decency as to excite grave doubts of the sincerity and good faith of such a request." If you had referred to my letter you would have seen at once that I made no demand for the calling of a council. I simply requested it, and you had a perfect right to refuse that request, but that refusal might have been given courteously and without the accompaniment of such insinuations as were expressed by you. As regards the statement that I have made no charges against the Pastor, that statement is true; but is it not right for me, when charges have been made by others and have become a matter of common fame, to ask you to unite with me in calling a council to investigate them? As you say that this course is a plain violation of Congregational usage and Christian decency, let me refer you to page 54 of the Congregational Platform of 1865, where the following language is used: "When a Pastor is charged with offenses which would render it proper that he be deposed from the ministry, then the church should invite a council to examine the charges." I cannot conceive that I have committed an offense in asking the Church to do what our ecclesiastical polity requires them to do; but if I have misinterpreted my rights and duties in this respect, it is from want of information, and when a more orderly course of procedure is made known to me, I will gladly follow it.

You also blame me for not submitting this matter to the church before requesting the calling of a council. But do you not say elsewhere in your resolutions that the main question involved in these charges was investigated by this church over twelve months ago, and as the result of such investigation the principal charge referred to was pronounced by a unanimous vote of the church to be false and malicious? Does not the fact that you have already given a verdict of acquittal constitute a sufficient reason for not instituting a new investigation before the church?

I think that I have now covered all the points with regard to which you desired an explanation, and I trust that before proceeding further in this matter you will receive and consider this communication. I pray that God will guide you to take such action as shall maintain the discipline of the church and the honor of religion. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM F. WEST.

THE DEBATE ON MR. WEST'S LETTER.

The Moderator inquired what action the church wished to take on Mr. West's letter?

Mr. Horatio C. King said it seemed to him that they should make an end of Mr. West. He for one had lost all patience with him. He thought that without making reference to the Examining Committee the church itself should take him in hand and place him where he properly belonged.

A brother—I move that it be referred to the Examining Committee.

Mr. King—I will go further, and move that he be expelled from this church.

Mr. Shearman—That is out of order.

Mr. Beecher thought that by taking such action as moving the expulsion of Mr. West, they would be doing precisely what they did not intend to do. They did not wish to confess themselves annoyed or stunned, for they were not annoyed or stunned. This was simply the case of a brother acting according to the best lights which God had given him. It seemed to him that it would be better to bear with the infirmity of a brother, and that the most kindly thing would be to leave it to the Examining Committee, and to allow them to do what they deemed most fitting.

Mr. Shearman offered a brief explanation in reference to some statements contained in Mr. West's letter, chiefly in respect to matters of courteous procedure, among other things a complaint by Mr. West that his name, having been dropped from the roll of members, he received no intimation of the fact until it was announced in the papers. Mr. Shearman's reply was that the meeting at which his name was dropped had been held privately, and that the information had only been obtained by eaves-dropping. The reason that the Clerk did not apprise Mr. West was that Mr. West had himself appeared in print, showing his knowledge of the fact. Others of Mr. Shearman's remarks had reference to the publicity given to Mrs. Moulton's letter.

Brother Mackey asked if Mr. West was still a member. If he was, it was the business of the Examining Committee to take action in his case. If he was still a member he should come there and fight his battles, instead of remaining in New-York and waging warfare with paper pellets. When Mr. West took his first step in this matter he [Mr. Mackey] told him it was a piece of egregious folly; still, if he had any rights he was entitled to have the benefit of them.

Mr. King justified his motion for the expulsion of Mr. West by saying that he had watched the course of the latter for years, and saw that he had written those insulting letters to the church members simply to try and keep up the idea that he was a great man in Plymouth Church. He didn't care whether his motion for expulsion would be acted on then or at some future time.

On motion, the communication of Mr. West was then referred to the Examining Committee.

Mr. Rossiter Raymond then moved that in future all communications from Mr. West, no matter how addressed, be referred to the Examining Committee, to be by them referred to the church, with such recommendations as they may suggest. The motion was adopted.

THE COMMITEE TO CALL THE COUNCIL.

The Chairman then announced the following as the committee to call the Advisory Council provided for in Mr. Beecher's resolutions: Dr. Edward Beecher, H. W. Sage, R. W. Raymond, J. B. Hutchinson, Augustus Storrs, William Mackey, and S. V. White.

The meeting then adjourned to this evening.

THE NEWBURG SHOOTING AFFAIR.

GIBSON FOUND GUILTY OF AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO DO BODILY HARM—SENTENCE DEFERRED.

GOSHEN, Dec. 16.—The trial of Robert Gibson for the attempted murder of Alfred Post in Newburg, in August last, was continued in the Court of Sessions here to-day. The attendance was again very large. The letter referred to yesterday as having been written to Mrs. A. Post by Gibson, and which incensed Mrs. Post's son Eugene into giving Gibson a thrashing, charges her with abetting her husband's attempts to estrange Gibson's wife. The defense called many witnesses to prove Gibson's good character.

Robert Gibson, the prisoner, testified as follows: Heard Mr. Post's testimony; owned the pistol had on day of shooting since 1865; have carried it more or less ever since; when I shot at Mr. Post had no intention of hitting him; just previous to the shooting Mr. Post's son made a personal attack upon me; Mr. Post was present at the time, but did not strike me himself; I was jammed up and down on the sidewalk, and then Mr. Post and his son took hold of me and took me in the office, where I was assaulted again slightly; the letter that I wrote was then read, and after it Mr. Post's son struck me on the temple, knocking me senseless; when I fired the pistol I fired it simply for the purpose of frightning Mr. Post, and not to do him any further injury; I never had any intention of doing Mr. Post any bodily harm.

The case was given to the jury by Hon. Charles H. Winfield on the part of the defense and by District Attorney Brown for the prosecution. At the conclusion of the summing up the court took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M. At that time the Judge delivered his charge, which was not very long, and the jury retired. After being out about three hours the jury returned with a verdict of an assault with firearms with intent to do bodily harm. The Judge then announced that he would defer sentence until to-morrow.

THE THIEVES' RECORD.

The following robberies were reported at Police Head-quarters yesterday: The residence of Benjamin Bernhard, No. 160 West Forty-fourth street, was entered by sneak thieves through the second-story front window on Wednesday evening, while the occupants were at supper in the basement. The thieves made off with wearing apparel and jewelry valued at $330....Two valises, containing $75 worth of clothing, were stolen yesterday from the hall-way of Frederick Lossee's residence, No. 288 Bowery....The lager-beer saloon of Julius Block, No. 2,056 Third avenue, was entered by burglars through a rear window and robbed of two boxes of cigars valued at $16....The apartments of Mrs. Gallagher, at No. 57 Stanton street, were entered by sneak thieves and robbed of $72 worth of wearing apparel....An attempt was made by burglars on Wednesday night to enter the premises of James Pringle, merchant tailor, by breaking the plate-glass window. The noise of the breaking glass attracted the attention of Patrolman Hanley, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who hastened to the spot and observed a man running away from the direction of the store through Eleventh street. The officer gave an alarm rap and started in pursuit of the fugitive. Roundsman Kellaher and several other officers of the Fifteenth Precinct joined in the chase, but the burglar made his escape....The apartments of Peter McFall, at No. 20? West Forty-first street, were entered by sneak thieves last evening and robbed of clothing and jewelry valued at $73....The stable of Peter Stohl, No. 313 West Fortieth street, was broken into last night and eighteen live geese, valued at $40, were carried off....The apartments of Isabella O'Brien were visited by a sneak thief last evening, and robbed of a dress valued at $28....A lap robe, valued at $20, was stolen from the carriage of E. H. Ludlow, of No. 21 East Twenty-fourth street, while driving along Madison avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-eighth streets, last evening....A silver watch, valued at $12, was stolen yesterday from the rooms of Mrs. Jemima Sedore, at No. 148 Bleecker street. Louis Rosenfeld, of No. 135 Cannon street, is suspected of having committed the theft.

KILLED HIS BROTHER.

TORONTO, Dec. 16.—While two brothers, George and Henry Gradwell, were returning to Yorkville with two companions a dispute arose which ended in the stabbing of George by Henry with a jack-knife. The wounded man is dead and the brother is under arrest. The crime was committed under the influence of liquor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

NUTCRACKER AND MOUSEKING. A Legend. By E. TH. A. HOFFMANN. Boston: LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & Co. 1876.

To those who are ready to enter into the spirit with which this translation has been prepared it will serve to afford a couple of hours of very pleasant recreation. It has been produced as an accompanying text to the music of the same name, by Carl Reinecke. The idea seems to have been to provide a drawing-room evening entertainment. The legend has been for this purpose condensed, and for its presentation there are required one good reader and but two piano-forte players. Portions of it are to be read with the music, to which they are adapted, and other portions come in in intervals, but there are instructions to the reader in these matters. How far an entertainment of such a kind as this book suggests would be acceptable here, is a question that can only be settled by experience; but it seems to us that the experiment is worth making during the approaching Winter evenings. It is stated in the preface that it was the constantly successful and repeated renderings of the music of Reinecke that suggested to the composer the propriety of trying the present publication.

A FARMER'S VACATION. By GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., of Ogden Farm. Illustrated. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1876.

We have had occasion, from time to time, to notice very favorably a series of articles which was published in *Scribner's Monthly* under the above title. The present volume is made up of a selection from that series, with some few additions which, although useful, do not materially alter the character of the original contributions. They are the result of a journey made by Col. Waring, and of careful observations at the same time, through portions of the Netherlands, the north of France, and the Channel Islands. Although mainly valuable, of course, as a description of farming methods in those places, they are exceedingly useful from their suggestiveness as well as on account of the interest they possess for the general reader, and accordingly the book may be numbered among presentation volumes of the higher and useful class at the present season. It is profusely illustrated, and the engravings are noteworthy for their excellence in every respect, some being taken from Mrs. Palliser's work on Brittany, and others from Mr. Ansted's *Channel Islands*. The work is neatly bound, and the paper and typography are all that can be desired.

SILHOUETTES AND SONGS. Illustrative of the Months. Twelve Designs by HELEN MARIA HANDS. Edited by EDWARD E. HALE. Boston: LOCKWOOD, BROOKS & Co. 1876.

Here is a presentation book which is well deserving of attention. It will suit the young of any age, and those who are no longer young will enjoy it too. The silhouettes are unusually good. It is seldom that pictures done in this style are so effective. For that reason they are adapted to people of all ages, even though the subjects are mostly taken from very juvenile life. But the poetical selections are equally suitable for older readers. By way of introduction, for example, we have the extract from Spenser's *Faerie Queene* wherein the description of the months is contained, and to accompany the silhouettes demands have been made upon a number of recent writers, including Whittier, Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, J. F. Clarke, E. Everett Hale, Hiram Rich, James R. Lowell, Celia Thaxter, Julia Ward Howe, and others. It is a book, therefore, which ought not to be passed over.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY. A Book of Thoughts and Arguments Originally Treated, by MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, Esq., D. C. L., F. R. S. Authorized Edition, with sixteen characteristic illustrations. New-York: JAMES MILLER. 1876.

This is not a lively book for Christmas, but it a bright blue binding, with tasteful design on the cover, and gilt edges all around, will help a patient reader, for patience is necessary to get through the contents, then this edition must be commended. Although published in a style of adornment that is seasonable, and issued at a suitable time, book-buyers will generally be quite competent to decide for themselves whether Mr. Tupper's philosophy is likely to afford the reading that is exactly wanted at this season. Those who are not may try the experiment, but we can tolerably well understand beforehand the conclusion at which they will arrive. Any one who requires the young of either sex to read it should be forthwith handed over to the care of Mr. Bergh.

BALLADS OF HOME. Edited by GEORGE M. BAKER, with forty full-page illustrations. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1876.

We have here another effort at book-making to meet the wants of the season, and for that reason the collection may not be criticised too closely. But still it may be said that while many of the pieces are well chosen, a few might advantageously have been replaced with something different. Of these "The Flower Mission Junior" will serve as an illustration, if one be wanted. There are forty selections in all, and among the authors are the names of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Charles Kingsley, Thomas Moore, Mrs. Hemans, John Howard Payne, Tennyson, Longfellow, Talfourd, Eliza Cook, all of which are a guarantee for a great deal of excellence. From the writings of less-known poets there are likewise many pretty pieces, such as "The Four-leaved Clover," by Addie Wyman; "Grandmother's Chair," anonymous; "Christmas Dolls," by John W. Brown; "Water Beauties," by G. S. Burleigh, and others. The illustrations are not remarkable, but on the whole we think the book will find a large number of purchasers. It certainly has good claims to consideration.

THE STORY WITHOUT AN END. From the German of Carove, by SARAH AUSTIN. New-York: JAMES MILLER.

ROBIN HOOD AND HIS MERRY FORESTERS. By STEPHEN PERCY. New-York: JAMES MILLER.

AUNT MARY'S STORY-BOOK. Illustrated. From the German of C. S. SALZMANN. New-York: JAMES MILLER. 1876.

Of these three books, the translations are more adapted to girls, and the first of them to very young girls who can read or understand a simple story with a good moral. It contains, however an allegorical feature which will need explanation at the hands of some one older.

Aunt Mary's Story-Book is much more comprehensive, containing many useful injunctions to children upon matters of every-day life. If ever there was such a person as Robin Hood Mr. Percy has given his history, from birth to his alleged murder at the hand of his saintly Cousin of Kirklees, in a manner which both delights and interests young boys. It is in the form of a tale told to his school-mates in play hours under an old sycamore tree on the lawn near the school house, and the children doubtless will delight in it as children now older did in years long gone by. These volumes are all inexpensive.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF REGINALD HEBER; LATE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA. New-York, JAMES MILLER. 1876.

If this little volume had been preceded by a short biographical sketch of the author, it would have been more acceptable. Still, it is a useful reprint, and will probably be selected by many for presentation. It is not often that an Oxford prize poem takes rank among an author's later works. Indeed, we rather think that Mr. Heber's "Palestine," which occupies the first place in the present volume, is unique in that respect. It is certainly the best of its class, although some seventy years or more have passed since it was written, and quite worthy of its author. The present edition comprises, besides selections from the miscellaneous poems, songs, hymns, and translations. Although the hymns were written specially for use in the service of the Anglican Church, many of them are well and generally known and used, and all deserve to be. As a matter of curiosity another addition to the translations here given would have been interesting. Most of the fables of Phædrus were translated by the author into English verse before he was eight years old. A few at least of these would be acceptable, and ought to receive a place in any edition of Bishop Heber's poetical works which have any pretensions to completeness.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS.

INQUIRY BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE INTO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT—COMMISSIONER MATSELL'S SUGGESTIONS.

The Senate Committee engaged in investigating the affairs of the various Municipal departments met again yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and mainly confined its inquiries to the operations of the Police Department. Before hearing the evidence of President Matsell, who was the first witness on that subject, an opportunity was given Col. Meighan, of the Dock Department, to produce evidence that a check which Mr. Penn, a former witness, had charged Col. Meighan with appropriating to his own use had been made out two months before the organization of the Dock Department, and therefore could not have been received by Col. Meighan. Commissioner Matsell testified that the total number of the uniformed Police force, exclusive of officers, was 2,261, and that the average length of night posts was one mile, seven furlongs, and thirteen rods in the upper precincts, and two furlongs and thirty-three rods in the lower portion of the City. Mr. Matsell did not think it would be a judicious proceeding to reduce the salaries of the uniformed force. He would, however, make the salaries of the detectives larger than that of patrolmen. The former he would divide into three grades—the first class to be composed of men known only to the Superintendent, and to be, as it were, mere shadows in the service; the second class of men assigned to make the arrests after the cases had been worked up by the secret service officers, and to testify in the courts against the prisoners; the third class to be confined to men, who, owing to long service and superior talent, would be competent to obtain evidence, make affidavits on what they might learn, and strengthen the same with the testimony of outsiders. To the last-named class he would pay the salary of a Sergeant, together with the defraying of their incidental expenses. He considered a board of four Commissioners cumbersome, and suggested three as the requisite number. Mr. Matsell was next examined by Mr. Davenport with reference to the case of the little girl Teresa Small, and he stated that, after her rescue from the disreputable house kept by her alleged mother, by Commissioner Gardner and Capt. Williams, the girl's deposition was taken without any attempt at coercion.

Commissioner Disbecker was next examined. He agreed with Commissioner Matsell relative to the grade system; he thought that the present salary of Captains should be increased to $2,500, and that the compensation of the roundsmen should be greater than that of the patrolmen. In testifying to the operations of the Street-cleaning Bureau, Mr. Disbecker said that out of an appropriation of $800,000, the bureau would this year save about $40,000; last Winter the cost of removing snow and ice from the streets was $20,000.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE WORKINGS OF THE JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Assemblymen Thomas Cooper Campbell and Jacob Hess, of the Committee on Crime, paid a visit to the New-York Juvenile Asylum at Fort Washington, yesterday, for the purpose of making a personal inspection of the institution. Mr. A. R. Wetmore, President of the Board of Directors of the asylum, met the members of the committee at the depot and accompanied them to the institution, where they were received by Mr. E. M. Carpenter, the Superintendent, and escorted through the various departments of the building.

After the inspection, the inquiry was begun. Mr. Wetmore being sworn, was examined generally in reference to the workings of the institution. All the business of the corporation, he said, was transacted at the Thirteenth street house, which was really a house of reception for children and the reservoir from which the asylum at Fort Washington receives its supply; the asylum receives $10 per month, or $120 per year, for each child in the institution, from the school fund; those parents who are able to do so, are required to contribute to the asylum to the extent of $10 per month; in the Thirteenth street house the children are, as a rule, retained only twenty days; they are not required to work there, but are kept always in school; when the children arrive at a proper age they are sent to Illinois, and there indentured, the boys to receive two suits of clothes and $100 in money when they are twenty-one years old, and the girls to receive two suits of clothes and $50 in money when they are eighteen, and all receive a fair common school education; they have a branch asylum at Bloomington, Ill., and their society is also chartered in that State, and that is the reason they send their children there and nowhere else.

Mr. E. M. Carpenter, the Superintendent, was also sworn, and examined more specifically in reference to the practical workings and internal management of the asylum itself; the children in the institution were some of them sent there upon commitments by magistrates, and some by their parents, for truancy, vagrancy, and disobedience; there were very few sent for crime, and none for any more serious offense than petit larceny; advanced criminals were not received into the institution; there are at present 440 boys and 99 girls, varying mostly from seven to fourteen years, although there were a few younger and a few older than that; the girls are taught to sew, and the boys are taught tailoring and shoemaking.

The next session of the committee will be held at the City Hall at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

BILLIARD MATTERS.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP EMBLEM — CYRILLE DION'S EXPLANATION—A CHALLENGE FROM GEORGE SLOSSON.

Mr. Cyrille Dion has furnished the *Sportsman* with a letter, in which he claims to give his reasons for forfeiting the championship emblem to Albert Garnier. After reciting how the medal passed from one player to another until it was finally won by himself, Mr. Dion says: "I do not think that Garnier acted properly in the Vignaux case, or in allowing the medal to lapse to Maurice Daly without a struggle, after having made such a point of getting it from the original holder. Garnier has before and since that time expressed his intention of declining match-playing, both through the press and in conversation. But no sooner do I win the medal in a match game from Daly than he at once comes to the front with a challenge. If Garnier wanted to be champion, why did he not defend it against Maurice Daly instead of resigning it without a struggle, or do as I did, play and absolutely win it in a match game? These are some of my reasons for declining to defend the Delaney medal against Garnier, and it is not from any idea that I am not capable of beating him, for in the tournament I proved myself the better man." Perhaps Mr. Garnier's reason for "coming to the front" with a challenge so soon after Dion's success was because he wished to prove his superiority as a player. In the late tournament Mr. Dion did not defeat Mr. Garnier, although he did win from every other player. In all previous tournaments Mr. Dion stood but a sorry show with Garnier, and his claim of superiority is not well established. He should not have declined an opportunity of proving himself the better man. It was doubtless to decide this very question that induced Garnier to publish his challenge for the medal.

Mr. George Slosson has challenged William Sexton to play him a game at French billiards, 600 caroms, for $500 a side, the time and place to be hereafter agreed upon. Mr. Sexton is now out of the City, he and Albert Garnier having gone on an exhibition tour; but it is believed he will accept the offer as soon as he hears of it.

INDIANA'S ANNIVERSARY.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* of the 13th inst. says: "Saturday was the fifty-ninth anniversary of the admission of Indiana into the Union, the important event having occurred Dec. 11, 1816. Fifty-nine years ago this beautiful and thriving city was a mere settlement of perhaps a dozen houses, two or three stores, a blacksmith shop, and 'Ansel Wood's tavern,' while all around was a dense wilderness. The first log hut was built on the site in 1812. In 1818 Vanderburgh County was formed from the western portion of Warrick. At that time Evansville was known to flatboatmen as the Mouth of Pigeon, and Henderson, our gay, fashionable, wealthy, and high-toned little neighbor, rejoiced in the plebeian title 'Red Bank.' Men in those days were mighty Nimrods, wore copperas breeches and only one 'gallus,' went barefoot in Summer, and wore cow-skin brogans in Winter. The women sheared their own sheep, spun the wool, wove it, cut, fashioned, and made their own clothing. Then came the German emigrant trains, long lines of Conestoga wagons, attended by hardy pioneers, while under some wagon was a little trough, swinging above the mud, containing a precious baby."

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 379; California, 68¼; Segregated Belcher, 85; Ophir, 46½; Chellar, 89; Savage, new stock, 15½; Imperial, 8; Mexican, 18¾; Gould and Curry, 18¾; Best and Belcher, 57¾; Hale and Norcross, 45½; Crown Point, 29½; Yellow Jacket, 96; Empire, 5½; Alpha, 17½; Belcher, 32¾; Confidence, 20; Sierra Nevada, 19¾; Exchequer, 10½; Overman, 56½; Justice, 23¾; Caledonia, 22.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

WHAT THE WAR OFFICE WILL SHOW.

A FINE EXHIBITION OF MACHINERY PROMISED—A HISTORICAL SERIES OF MILITARY WEAPONS.

The Government building at the Centennial Exhibition will be one of the most pleasing features of the place. Descriptions have already appeared in THE TIMES of the display to be made by the Smithsonian Institute and the Navy Department. The War Department will present objects of not less interest than either of these, some of which will excite the warmest sympathy of our foreign visitors. The Signal Bureau will show a full telegraphic train of nine wagons, with outfit complete, a telegraphic tower, a complete outfit of international and cautionary signals, and an assortment of barometers, thermometers, anemometers, anemographs, anemoscopes, thermographs, barographs, meteorographs and cathetometers. The medical department will exhibit a post hospital for twenty-four beds, which has been constructed alongside the Government building, and this will be fitted up with beds and other furniture as if for actual service. Besides these will be shown all kinds of medical supplies, including medicines, all instruments used in hospital practice, hospital field-tents, all the blanks and books used in the department, models of railroad cars used for transportation of sick and wounded, also of hospital steam-boats and steam-ships, and a splendid selection of ambulance and medicine wagons.

The chief interest to the American visitors will centre round the Ordnance Department. Here the greatest efforts have been made to instruct and to entertain the public, but the department has been grievously hampered in its attempts to make a good display by the cutting down of the appropriation. In spite of this, however, this department will make an excellent showing, and in some important details will present things of vital interest. Such, for example, will be found the machinery for making metallic cartridges and the display of ammunition and small arms manufactured by the Remington, the Colt, the Sharpe, and other great factories. Also of great interest will be the machines invented by Schultz, Vignotti, Boulenge, and Benton for determining the initial velocity of projectiles and the powder pressure in the bore of the gun at the moment of discharge. It is the intention of the department to have these machines operated simultaneously by the discharge of a rifle placed in the improved Frankford Arsenal fixed rest, fired through an iron tube against a solid bulkhead. A twenty-inch Rodman, familiarly but incorrectly termed a columbiad, has already been placed on a turf-mound at the exterior of the building, and it will be worked by trained soldiers at stated intervals. Also the twelve-inch cast-iron breech-loading rifle will be exhibited with partial mounting, and also the Sutcliffe and Mann breech-loaders, with other guns recently invented.

A still more pleasing part of the display will be the historical series of weapons, giving the ante-revolutionary small arms, the flint-lock prior to 1842, and then the whole collection of the weapons since manufactured at Springfield. With these will be included specimens of the weapons manufactured in the South during the rebellion, and the various models of foreign guns which have attained to prominence, such as the Chassepot and the Zundnadel. There will be also a good display of pistols, swords, sabres, riflemen's *couteaux*, &c. Also all the machinery used in these manufactures will be exhibited. There will also be specimens of the various kinds of powder which have been used in American arsenals from the ante-revolutionary days to the present time, and there will be a superb model of the great arsenal at Rock Island, where the Mississippi is dammed and furnishes the motive power. Owing to the great extent of the island, this model will only include the shops, the arsenal, reservoir, officers' and men's quarters, and a section of the dam, with the apparatus for developing and transmitting the power. This model will be the great feature of the War Department exhibition, and is being prepared under the special superintendence of Lieut. Henry Metcalfe, who has, under the direction of the Chief of Ordnance, the general charge of the collection, arrangement, and display of all the objects presented by the Ordnance Department.

THE AMERICAN TROTTING TURF.

DECISIONS BY THE BOARD OF APPEALS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the Board of Appeals of the National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf, held yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Col. C. W. Woolley, of Cincinnati, presiding, the following decisions in cases pending were made public: In the case of Alden Goldsmith vs. the Syracuse Driving Park Association, the board find for the plaintiff. It seems the judges of a race in which Goldsmith's mare Sister was trotting declared her distanced in the fifth heat, for the reason, as they claimed, that she was willfully pulled by her driver. They made this decision under rule 43, but the board held it to be erroneous, for the reason that they should have been governed instead by rule 28. After Sister was distanced three more heats were trotted, all of which the board declared null and void and the race unfinished. It was ordered that the race be concluded over the same course between the 1st of June and the 10th of July next, and that the horses entitled to start must be placed as follows: Northwood, pole; Sister, second; Charlie, third, and Mohawk Prince on the outside. The money awarded in this race must be returned to the association for distribution as shall be finally determined.

In the case of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Association vs. R. Gilbert and C. Courtright, of Newaygo, Mich., owners of the horse Friday, the board decided in favor of the defendants, and the relief from expulsion asked for was granted.

The application of Frank Vanness to have his mare Lady Star, expelled by the Northern Ohio Fair Association, reinstated, was disallowed. The act of suspension declared by the Keene (N. H.) Driving Park Association against James Dougrey, Jr., and his two horses, Ben Smith and Bessie, was removed, and the acts of the Park Association will hereafter be inquired into by the board. William Roberts, of Lima, N. Y., was expelled for certain wrong-doings at Aubler Park, Whitemarsh, Penn.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

THIRD DAY OF THE FALL MEETING—THE WINNERS OXMORE, CORIANDER, AND GEORGE GRAHAM.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—The third day of the Fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club brought together a fair attendance. The weather was clear and pleasant, and the track in good condition.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap hurdle race; two miles; club purse $400; $300 to first, $75 to second, $25 to third. It was won by Oxmore, beating Port Leonard second, Laura third, James H. fourth, and Duroc. Time—4:01. James H. led at the start, but was passed at the half mile by Oxmore, who led to the finish, winning by six lengths. In the betting on the track Port Leonard averaged $25; the field, $35.

SECOND RACE.—Club purse, $400, for all ages; $300 to first; $75 to second; $25 to third; one mile and three-quarters.

Eight horses started. Coriander won the race, Volcano second, Verdigris third, beating Falmouth, Sweetboy, Mollie B., and Tom Leathers. Time, 3:13½. Coriander led at the start and throughout the race, winning by two lengths. In the pools Verdigris sold for $110, Volcano $80, Coriander $55, the field $20.

THIRD RACE.—Club purse, $600, for all ages; $500 to first; $100 to second; mile heats; best three in five. The following is a summary:

George Graham	3	1	1	1
Ella Harper	1	2	2	2
Killburn	2	dis.		
Pompey's Pillar	dis.			
Sweetboy	dis.			

Time—1:46, 1:46, 1:51, 2:13¼.

Ella Harper won the first heat by five lengths. Graham won the second heat by half a length, and the two succeeding heats easily. Harper seemed to give up the race after the second heat. She carried 112 pounds to Graham's 90. This was the most exciting event of the meeting. The betting was heavy on every race, but very heavy on the third and last. In the pools on the track Harper sold for $200, all the others as the field for $70—nearly three to one on Harper against the field.

The favorites were beaten in every race.

A CURIOUS ROMANCE.

Norfolk street, Strand, says the London *Court Journal*, has a curious commemorative monument. An observant spectator will notice that the first-floor windows of a large house at the corner of Howard street present a peculiar appearance. The shutters are up, and they are covered thickly with dust, while through the chinks can be seen the blinds, also thick with dust, and moldering away with age. Those shutters and blinds have been in exactly the same position, untouched, for about fifty years. During that time no human foot, it is believed, has entered that room. And the reason is this: Fifty years ago a certain nobleman was engaged to be married, the day was fixed, the wedding morning arrived, the breakfast was laid out in that spacious and handsome room, the bridegroom was ready to proceed to church, when it was discovered that the bride was missing; a note in her handwriting was found addressed to the bridegroom, briefly informing him that she had eloped that morning with his "best man," a gay and gallant Captain of dragoons. The jilted bridegroom did not say much; but he went alone to the room in which the wedding breakfast was laid out, with his own hands put up the shutters and drew the blinds, locked the door, and took the key. He gave orders that the door should be nailed up and barred with padlocked bars, and that no one should enter the room again. When the house was let, it was stipulated that the room in question should remain untouched, and a sum of £200 per annum was paid to the tenant to compensate him for the deprivation of the use of the room. The nobleman has been dead some years, but it is believed the room has never been entered since he closed it, and there are the "wedding meats" moldering silently away, and the ornaments crumbling to dust in the funereal gloom.

THE ALDERMEN IN COUNCIL.

ANIMATED DISCUSSION ON THE WAGES QUESTION—MEMBERS WHO WILL NOT VOTE FOR THE CONFIRMATION OF FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday. President Lewis opened the proceedings, and being called away to attend to other official business, Alderman Reilly occupied the chair. A great portion of the session was occupied in a discussion relating to the wages paid to the Boulevard laborers by the Department of Public Works, the term of whose chief, Commissioner Fitz John Porter, will expire at the end of this month. After the roll was called, Alderman Billings offered the following:

Resolved, That a due regard for the independence and self respect of those who perform labor for the public, as well as the protection of the public Treasury and of political morality, require that the administration of public charity on the one hand, and the hiring of labor for the public on the other, should be completely separated in administration.

Resolved, That no public officer has either the legal or the moral right to promise to pay or to pay more than the just market value for labor or material for the public use, or to employ more persons than the public service requires.

Alderman Purroy opposed the resolutions, and said that the Common Council had already expressed their opinion on the subject, by declaring that $2 a day should be paid to laborers employed by the City.

Alderman Deane offered a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Billings. The substitute declared that $2 a day was a fair and proper rate of compensation for laborers; and if reductions in wages or salaries should be made, they should begin with the high salaries now paid to City officials. This resolution elicited applause from the spectators in the galleries, which were mainly occupied by men who had failed to procure labor tickets from the Aldermen.

Alderman McCarthy said he knew contractors who were paying higher rates than were paid to laborers by the Department of Public Works. In many instances $1 75 a day was paid to men—which was a higher rate than the one adopted by the Department of Public Works.

Alderman Howland, in supporting the resolutions offered by Alderman Billings, stated that he was not present at the meeting of the board when the resolutions protesting against the reduction of laborers' wages, and requesting that they be raised to $2 per day, were adopted; if he had been he should have voted against them. He considered that the Board of Aldermen occupied the position of trustees for the tax-payers, and had no more power or right in law or morals to put their hands into the tax-payers' pockets in order to be generous to the laborers than a private Trustee would have to give away his trust in charity.

Alderman Cole moved that the whole matter be laid on the table. He thought that as the Common Council had placed itself on record as in favor of restoring the wages of laborers, no further action need be taken upon the subject.

Alderman Purroy hoped that his colleague, Mr. Cole, would not press his motion.

Alderman Shandley said that in his opinion the discussion was very much like buncombe.

Alderman Cole's motion to lay the whole matter on the table was then put and lost, and Alderman Deane's resolution in favor of paying $2 a day to laborers, which was accepted as a substitute for Mr. Billings' resolution providing that the market value of labor should be paid, was carried by a vote of 16 to 4. The result of the vote was received with loud applause.

Alderman Purroy, the Chairman of the Committee on Law, submitted a report stating that there was ample room in the City Hall for various City bureaus; that he made a personal examination of the building and found many rooms vacant, or only partially used; that the Mayor and the Department of Public Works had too many rooms; and that there were two large chambers—namely, one formerly occupied by the Aldermen, and the other by the old Board of Supervisors—which were not used for public offices, and which could accommodate the Corporation Attorney and the Public Administrator. As for the old Board of Supervisors' chamber, it was an excellent and spacious one, but was then used as a bedroom by the janitor.

Alderman McCarthy hoped the report would be withdrawn for the present, because the Committee on County Offices, of which he was a member, had before them the application to give additional rooms for the Court of General Sessions. After some further discussion the report was laid over. A resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Works to cause the piers of the City to be lighted was laid over. Alderman Purroy called up the ordinance authorizing and directing the Controller to raise $2,666,666 66 on bonds for the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. Alderman Morris said that this City had already done enough for Brooklyn. They had leased five ferries to Brooklyn at $1 a year which had previously yielded over one hundred thousand dollars per annum. The ordinance was then laid over. Some unimportant general orders were then passed. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee, consisting of Aldermen Morris, Purroy, and Seery, to make an investigation in relation to the alleged payment of $10 for labor tickets, to which Mr. Morris had called attention.

The board then requested the Commissioner of Public Works to cause the clock in the cupola of the City Hall to be lighted from sunset to sunrise, after which they adjourned.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.

The annual convocation of Manhattan Chapter, No. 184, R. A. M., was held Wednesday evening in Masonic Temple. The following officers were installed for the ensuing year: High Priest, Charles J. Bliven; King, Albert H. Dakin; Scribe, Benjamin A. Clooney; Treasurer, Philip Botzong; Secretary, William T. Woodruff; Captain of the Host, Joseph H. Clute; Principal Sojourner, George Dessoye; Royal Arch Captain, Isaac H. Ford; Chaplain, John Boyd; Tiler, David Knott.

The following named gentlemen have been elected and installed as officers of Continental Lodge, F. and A. M., for 1876: E. M. L. Ehlers, Master; W. H. Benjamin, S. W.; G. D. Carroll, J. W.; D. S. Riddle, Treasurer; H. G. Carter, Secretary; J. E. Flagler, S. D.; W. D. S. Heyer, J. D.; J. R. Galbraith, J. H. Fuhr, M. C.; P. J. Bozert, Marshal; A. Montes, J. G. Pruden, Stewards; A. Johnson, Organist; R. M. Hedden, T. F. W. Taylor, A. W. Howard, Trustees; A. G. Dawes, Tiler.

At a regular communication of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, F. and A. M., the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: John C. C. Tallman, Master; William Neely, S. W.; John E. Bendix, J. W.; William G. Grant, Jr., Treasurer; William E. Crofts, Secretary; Augustus J. Rollé, S. D.; Henry W. Brevoort, J. D.; C. C. Roumage, Jr., and Allan Williams, M. of C.; George McNeil, Marshal; Rev. John F. Steen, John Costello, and John C. Thompson, Chaplains; William J. Gage and B. W. Southwick, Stewards; C. Torrey, Tiler; A. A. Valentine, Charles F. Emerson, and William King, Trustees.

The following named gentlemen have been duly installed as officers of Puritan Lodge, No. 339, F. and A. M., for the ensuing year: Henry Metzger, Master; David H. Mandeville, Senior Warden; Joseph A. Besant, Junior Warden; R. A. Olmstead, Treasurer; Oliver Green, Secretary; P. Brenan, Senior Deacon; Albert A. Bogert, Junior Deacon; W. J. Thirlwell and S. J. Tedford, Stewards; Rev. John W. Kramer, Rev. James E. Kenny, and Rev. J. C. Tibbetts, Jr., Chaplains; William H. Johnson, Marshal; Isaac H. Brown, John H. Zindel, and Alexander S. Cochrane, Trustees; Jacob H. Murray, Tiler.

RAID ON A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. Petty, of the First Precinct, detailed Officers Dakin and Wood to look after violations of the Excise law and gambling. While engaged in that duty the officers visited No. 12 South street, on the second floor of which they found about fifteen persons engaged in playing faro, and so intent upon the game, that the presence of the officers was not noticed until they proclaimed all present under arrest. At this announcement a simultaneous rush was made for the windows, and all excepting the dealer, John Deming, and the "lookout," Patrick Mullin, succeeded in escaping. Deming and Mullin were brought to the station-house together with the paraphernalia of the game.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

The City of Keene, N. H., was redeemed from Democratic rule at the charter election held on Tuesday. Last year, a telegram says, the Democracy nominated Hon. Henry Colony for Mayor, without doubt one of the most popular members of the party in the State, and he was elected by a flattering majority, but at the municipal election Tuesday Hon. Edward Farrar, Republican, defeated him by 277 majority, and four out of the five wards elected Republican officers. The Democratic gerrymander and Senate stealing evidently is having its effect. Recently Dover rebuked it by a sweeping Republican vote, and now Keene follows suit. Mr. Colony's defeat is unfortunate for him in more than one particular. His name had been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor, as a compromise candidate, should Judge Roberts and Warren Daniel be got out of the field, but now, like other great men of his party, he has dwindled into political insignificance.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Dec. 16.

SENATE.

A large number of memorials, asking the appointment of a commission to inquire into the alcoholic-liquor traffic, were presented.

THE STEAM-BOAT LAWS.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented a memorial of practical steam-boat men and persons engaged in navigation, designating certain portions in the Steam-boat laws which should be changed. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

In presenting the memorial, Mr. CONKLING said he took great pleasure in laying this paper before the Senate, because it indicated particularly what changes should be made, and also showed that the men engaged in steamboating had some regard for the safety of those traveling on steam-boats.

THE ALABAMA SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, said, at the last session of the Alabama Legislature a committtee was appointed to inquire whether corrupt practices had been used to secure his election to the Senate. As the Legislature which appointed this committee was not the one by which he was elected to the Senate, he had not appeared before it to answer the charge. He denied the charges of fraud and corruption, and said the Legislature which appointed this committee was elected by fraud, the same as the one recently elected in Mississippi. The Alabama election by which the Legislature was put in, like that in Mississippi, was part of a conspiracy to overthrow lawful government in the South. He recognized the Senate of the United States as the only body having authority to inquire into his election and his right to a seat in this chamber. He therefore offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire whether George E. Spencer, a Senator in Congress from the State of Alabama, did use or cause to be used corrupt practices to secure his election to a seat in the Senate, and authorizing said committee to send for persons and papers, and sit during the holiday recess.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said he knew nothing whatever of the case, but it seemed to him that the resolution as drawn simply directed an inquiry as to whether the Senator had himself used corrupt practices. The broader question as to whether the election was secured by fraud was not covered by the resolution.

Mr. SPENCER said he would modify it to meet the views of the Senator from Ohio.

The resolution was then modified and agreed to.

TUNIS AND THE EXHIBITION.

Mr. RANSOM, of North Carolina, submitted a resolution authorizing G. Harris Heap, Consul for the United States at Tunis, to accept of the trust of Commissioner of the Bey of Tunis at the International Exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POSTAGE ON MERCHANDISE.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, presented a memorial of citizens of Deedsville, Ind., for a reduction of postage on merchandise, and the enactment of a law authorizing the passage through the mails of the United States of packages of four pounds or less at a rate of postage of one-half cent per ounce. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

THE HOLIDAYS.

The Chair laid before the Senate the concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives, providing that when the two houses adjourn on Monday next it be to meet on Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1876.

Mr. THURMAN said some of the Senators could not reach here by Tuesday, the 4th, and he therefore moved to amend by inserting Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted as amended.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Mr. MORTON of Indiana, called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday providing for the appointment of a special committee of five Senators to inquire into the circumstances attending the recent election in Mississippi. He said he had in his possession a large number of documents written by persons in Mississippi detailing the circumstances which attended the recent election there. The statement he proposed to lay before the Senate was not of his own knowledge, but had been derived from others, and, first, he desired to call the attention of the Senators to the total vote of that State in 1869, 1872, and 1873. At the election in 1869, on the adoption of the Constitution, the total vote was 114,288; in 1872, at the Presidential election, it was 129,463; in 1873, the last Congressional election, it was 117,948, and at the recent election it was 163,565, an increase of more than 34,000 on the highest vote ever given before. The Republican majority in the State in 1869 was 38,089; in 1872 it was 34,887; in 1873 it was 22,976, and at the recent election the Democratic majority was 30,147. The total Democratic vote in 1869 was 38,097; in 1872 it was 47,288; in 1873 it was 44,286, and in 1875 it was 96,906. It had been alleged by those who had made statements to him that a large part of the vote at the last election was spurious and fraudulent, as the Republican vote, though it fell off somewhat, did not fall off in a corresponding ratio. He read from papers in his possession, to show that there was intimidation in many counties, and said at least one Democratic newspaper there had called upon its friends after the election to be true to their party, and not recognize those who had voted the Republican ticket. At Columbus there were armed men, and where there had been a Republican majority in previous years there were but 17 Republican votes. Ballot-boxes were taken possession of by Democrats in Republican counties, and stuffed by them. In Yazoo the Republican vote in 1872 was 2,437, and the Democratic vote 411. At the last election there were but 7 Republican votes cast there, while there were 4,044 Democratic votes, and it was said that these 7 Republican votes were put in under compulsion, in order that it might be shown that Republicans could vote there.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said this resolution, so far as he knew, was without a precedent in the Senate, and he would like to inquire of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] under what clause of the Constitution of the United States he found authority to make inquiry in a case of this kind.

Mr. MORTON said he did not propose to go into constitutional argument upon this question. He had only to say that it had been decided heretofore, as in the Louisiana case. Besides, the Enforcement act had been violated in Mississippi, and the blow had fallen upon the colored people, as it was intended to.

Mr. BAYARD denied that the Louisiana case was similar to this. That investigation was made under a clause of the Constitution, which made the Senate the sole judge of the claims for seats in that body. If law had been violated in Mississippi the courts were open, and this was a Government of laws. Those courts were open for indictment of offenders and for damages against those who wronged others. In those courts the remedy was to be found. It could not be said that the political or party friends of the Senator from Indiana in Mississippi had not a full and equal chance before the law either in the United States or the State courts. The officers all over the State, from the Governor down to the constable, were of the Senator's party, and if they could not punish violators of law, it was a sad confession for the Senator to make. When the new Senator from Mississippi came here with his credentials, if there were grounds that he was not qualified, then the Senate could sit as judges, but until that time no action could be taken.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said the resolution of the Senator from Indiana had not been referred to any committee. It was brought in by the Senator yesterday and contained a preamble, "Whereas, it is alleged that" these disorders existed. He [Mr. Thurman] asked by whom it was alleged? Not by the President of the United States, nor any department of the Government, nor by any paper before the Senate. It was alleged by papers the address on which was in the private pocket of the Senator from Indiana. Did the Senator want to forestall the judgment of the Senate by going into an inquiry which should not come to the Senate before 1877, when it comes to decide upon the credentials of persons who might come there claiming a seat from the State of Mississippi? Other Senators would be in the chamber then to decide that question, and this Senate had no right to forestall their judgment. He referred at some length to the Louisiana case, and argued that it was no precedent for the action now proposed. In the Louisiana case the investigation was not ordered until after the credentials of the persons claiming seats from that State were presented. It would not do for him [Mr. Thurman] to say that this was an attempt on the part of the Senator from Indiana to get up an electioneering document at the public expense, but when the Senator [Mr. Morton] asked himself what right the Senate had to pass such a resolution, he would find it impossible to give himself a satisfactory answer. He [Mr. Thurman] agreed with the Senator from Delaware, that the courts were open in Mississippi, and if the Enforcement act had been violated the offenders could be punished.

Mr. MORTON said, in his opinion this debate on the part of his Democratic friends was simply extraordinary. It was in conflict with the whole of their course in the Louisiana case. He argued that the Louisiana investigation was ordered by the Senate before the credentials of the applicants for seats were presented, and he believed that the investigation was ordered with the approbation of his friends from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] and Delaware [Mr. Bayard.] Now they had discovered that there was no power to make an investigation. He argued that the power to make this investigation was derived from several clauses in the Constitution. That instrument said the United States must guarantee a republican government to every State. If ballot-boxes were to be stuffed, as in Mississippi, the whole Republic would be overthrown. His friend from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] had said this was a revolutionary measure. It was not a revolutionary measure, but a guard against revolution. The Senator [Mr. Bayard] said if the Republicans should carry his State he would not come here for relief. He [Mr. Morton] was quite sure that if the Republicans were to carry that State by the means which the Democrats carried Mississippi, the last of it would never be heard. The Democrats would let these outrages go on, and if Republicans made a fuss about it they were told that they were lighting the fires of discord.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, said he arose to correct to some extent some of the impressions about Mississippi which the Senator from Indiana had received from newspapers, but as he could not catch all the Senator said, he would like the debate to go over until he could read his remarks.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, moved that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to meet on Monday next. Rejected.

The Senate then, at 2:15 P. M., on motion of Mr. Edmonds, went into executive session.

At 4:30 the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

LAW REPORTS.

THE LAWRENCE INDICTMENT.

A MOTION TO STRIKE OUT THE PLEAS DIRECTED BY JUDGE BENEDICT REFUSED.

The case of Charles L. Lawrence, indicted for the alleged forgery of owner's oaths and importers' entries, and presenting the same at the Custom-house, was again called in the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning, before Judge Benedict.

Mr. Stoughton, associate counsel for the defendant, then moved that the court strike from the record the five pleas of not guilty, which, by direction of the court had been entered when the defendant declined to plead to these counts. This would give them the required opportunity to move to quash these counts, and perhaps the entire indictment. A brief of some length was read in support of the motion, including copies of the warrant of commitment in England, and that of extradition, and the various letters of instruction which had been received by the United States District Attorney from the Department of Justice, &c. He said the only charge made in England was that of forgery. He was not extradited from Great Britain for the other alleged offense. The defendant had addressed himself to the President in the matter, and the latter had expressly directed the District Attorney not to proceed on the other charges, this under date of May 22, 1875. Similar instructions had been received at times from the Department of Justice, and from Attorney General Pierrepont, on Nov. 17, 1875, that Lawrence was to be tried only on the charge for which he was extradited, the future course to be determined upon at the conclusion of this trial. He read section 362 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, giving the Attorney General full jurisdiction in the matter. The District Attorney was acting in violation of the express directions of the Department of Justice, having authority over cases of this character. Bringing a person here upon one charge to try him on another would by any honorable Government be looked upon as a trick. The instructions from the Department of Justice spoke of "grave reasons" for the course taken, and this seemed to hint that Great Britain might interfere if the treaty was thus violated.

Assistant United States District Attorney Foster said he was placed in rather a delicate position in the absence of Mr. Bliss, in answering to his alleged disloyalty and imputed insubordination. He considered the question a political one and not the business of a court of justice.

"As well as a judicial one," said Mr. Stoughton.

Mr. Foster continued saying that the court had never received any instructions, and could receive none in the matter. The court had merely to try such cases as were brought to its notice by the proper officer. That the District Attorney had overstepped his instructions was not a question to be settled at that time.

Mr. Stoughton said that the District Attorney, with the originals of these papers in his office, in the face of explicit and of repeated instructions, still insisted that Lawrence should be arraigned on the other charges, disregarding the highest authority in the United States. The treaty was a law of the land, and Lawrence had rights under that treaty.

Judge Benedict said that the question was not a new one, but the application was now made more formal. The statute required the court in instances of this kind to enter a plea when the defendant shall refuse to make it. The instructions read did not require any abatement of the requirements of the court under the statute. They did not afford a ground for the refusal to listen to the motion of the District Attorney, who was authorized to represent the Government. There was no responsibility resting with the court. The responsibility of obeying instructions received, rested with the District Attorney, the only representative of the United States in the court who should make the application, if to be considered at all. He could see no reason that would warrant the action of the court in these premises, and would pass no opinion upon the action taken by the District Attorney.

B. F. Tracy, also of defendant's counsel, then read a petition from Lawrence reciting that he had learned that the alleged forged entries had been taken from the Custom-house and are now in the possession of the District Attorney, and asked that the court order them to be deposited with the Clerk, and that defendant's counsel be allowed to inspect them, and thereby prepare their defense. Mr. Foster said he considered this a novel proposition. In his researches he had never met with any authority for such a request, or even heard of such a one being made in court. Some further argument followed, after which Judge Benedict said he thought the petition ought to be granted, upon the presumption that the papers were in the possession of the District Attorney. Mr. Foster said he should move the case for trial next Tuesday. Mr. Tracy asked that it might be tried with two Judges on the bench. Judge Benedict said he did not think this could be done, but that he would confer with Judge Johnson, whom he should like very much to have with him during the trial.

A FATAL FIGHT.

THE WALKER-REED TRAGEDY—A HUSBAND'S DRUNKENNESS THE CAUSE.

Theodore Reed, a clerk, twenty-one years of age, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, charged with the murder of his step-father, John Walker, on the 1st of May last. Assistant District Attorneys Lyon and Herring conducted the prosecution. Considerable time was occupied in obtaining a jury, the jurors being subjected to the usual rigorous examination incident to a murder trial, and after the necessary twelve had been obtained, the court adjourned until to-day, at the request of Mr. Howe. The story of the homicide, which, according to the admissions of the District Attorneys, cannot warrant a verdict for murder in the first degree, is as follows: John Walker, the deceased, lived with his wife, Mary A. Walker, and her son, Theodore Reed, in anything but amicable relations, at No. 19 Desbrosses street. Some time ago Walker, who was in the habit of coming home under the influence of liquor and making things uncomfortable, assaulted his wife, for which his step-son, Reed, had him arrested and imprisoned. On being released Walker frequently threatened to take the life of his step-son. On the 1st of May last he was partially intoxicated, as usual, when his step-son, Reed, who was going out for a walk, took a certain walking-cane out of the bed-room. Walker said the cane was his property, and tried to prevent Reed from taking it, and a quarrel ensued, Reed insisting that the cane was his and he should take it, Walker as persistently claiming its ownership and possession. Finally, as alleged, Walker aimed a blow at his step-son which the latter dodged, and the scene of the contest was, by mutual consent, transferred to the sidewalk, where Walker made several blows at Reed. After a few minutes Walker returned to his apartments, stating he was stabbed in the heart, and on Police assistance being procured he was removed to Bellvue Hospital, where he died two days after. At the inquest held on the body, Herman Van Vechten and James W. Reilly, eye-witnesses to the tragedy, testified that the deceased was the aggressor. Mrs. Walker, the wife of the deceased, testified that he had frequently threatened to kill her son, and had repeated the threat on following him from the room on the night of the stabbing. The prisoner himself, when examined, said he never intended to kill his step-father, and had tried to meet Walker's blows with the knife which he held in his hand simply in self-defense. He had no idea, he said, that he had killed Walker, and surrendered himself on ascertaining the result of the quarrel. The Coroner's jury who sat in the case held that Walker came by his death from stab wounds inflicted by Reed while in the heat of excitement caused by great provocation from the deceased. The hearing of the case will be continued to-day.

THE RING CIVIL SUITS.

Wheeler H. Peckham and John McKeon, the latter the counsel for Peter B. Sweeny, met for consultation in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Mr. McKeon presented a list of elisors for the approval of Mr. Peckham. A similar list will be submitted by Mr. Peckham, and the two men chosen from each of the lists are to act in the drawing of the struck jury in the Sweeny case. The drawing of the struck jury in the $6,000,000 suit against Tweed takes place in the County Clerk's Office at 3 P. M. to-day. A similar jury in the $1,000,000 suit is to be drawn on the 23d inst.

A SINGULAR SCENE IN COURT.

A singular scene occurred in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., yesterday. Judge Donohue presided over the case which caused it. It appeared that a poor widow named Mrs. Sharkey put out her only child to nurse about four years ago with a German woman in this City. Mrs. Sharkey herself earned a living by nursing the sick, and was unable to take care of the child. The German woman became attached to the child, however, and refused to surrender it when asked to do so by the mother, setting up an alleged lien for a few weeks, unpaid board of the child. Mrs. Sharkey then applied to the courts for redress, and obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Donohue. This failing, she made further complaint, and Judge Donohue issued a peremptory order requiring the production of the child in court. The child was brought before him yesterday in Part I. As soon as the German woman made her appearance with the child the mother rushed toward her and attempted to take possession of her offspring. The woman, however, retained her hold, and for some time the two women tugged at the child, each striving to take it from the other. Both women screamed, and the child, apparently in utter bewilderment, submitted to the strange handling. The court officers, as soon as they recovered from their astonishment, separated the women, and the mother hurriedly rushed from the court-room with her child. The German woman was so much overcome that she fell into a fit of hysterics and had to be carried out. The scene drew together a very large crowd and attracted general attention, many rushing out from other court-rooms to discover the cause of the noise and altercation, which was plainly audible over the entire floor.

SNOW ON RAILROAD TRACKS.

THE RIGHTS OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS—SUMMING UP BEFORE JUDGE SEDGWICK—ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

In the suit brought by William C. Prime against the Twenty-third Street Railroad to prevent the latter from sweeping the snow off their tracks by means of snow-plows and sweepers, the counsel on both sides summed up the case before Judge Sedgwick, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday. Counsel for the plaintiff urged the points heretofore given, claiming that he was a proper party to the suit on account of the personal injury he suffered. Again, the value of the property in the street was injured and depreciated by the nuisance and annoyance caused by the heaping of the mounds of snow along the curb and over the sidewalks of the street. If the company wanted to remove the snow it could do so in other ways, and the rule that each person shall so use his own property as not to injure another's was especially applicable here. The counsel for the plaintiff also read an editorial from THE TIMES in support of his argument, commenting approvingly on the statements therein made in regard to the annoyance caused by the present manner of removing snow from railroad tracks, and also in regard to the necessity expressed for the adoption of some other method for the accomplishment of the work.

An elaborate defense was presented in the summing up on behalf of the railroad company. It was asserted that the plaintiff had no right of action in the matter. The devoting of a street to a railroad was claimed to be a public use and a right of the people to the State. The plaintiff had no property in the street, the fee of the streets being in the City in trust of the State. Counsel stated that there was no injury to property shown. On the contrary, the property had greatly increased in value since the establishment of the railroad. If the plaintiff, he continued, has any right in the matter, it is only a common right, and this is subordinate to the special rights and privileges granted to the company. Authorities were cited in illustration of the point that the railroad could not in its operation be a nuisance, for the simple reason that the legislative authority had created it, that it might employ every means to run its cars, and that its right is exclusive. In regard to the trouble in the matter of removing snow, counsel urged that this was one of the greatest difficulties the company had to contend with, and snow-plows and sweepers were absolutely indispensable. It had been urged that the snow should be carted away and dumped. Here they would meet with several difficulties. In the first place, the railroad company had no definable portion of snow, and, further, could not tell how much belonged to it, and how much it should remove. Again, the estimated cost of the removal of snow on the basis of the snow-fall of 1869 would cost the company $77,616, while its earnings for an entire year were only $36,500. It would be ruinous to the company. Another difficulty was that there were not horses and carts enough in the State to remove the snow without checking travel. They had, moreover, no place to dump the snow. Counsel further urged that the evil was one not to be remedied by a court of equity but by appropriate legislation. He attacked the statements made by Commissioner Disbecker, who had been a witness in the case, and in conclusion claimed that the Street-cleaning Bureau was the party in fault by not cleaning the streets. Judge Sedgwick reserved his decision.

VACATING ASSESSMENTS.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO PARTNERS IN THIS LINE—CHARGE OF FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATION.

A very odd suit, whose developments may serve to throw some light on the manner in which the business of vacating assessments was carried on in quite recent times, was brought to the notice of Judge Robinson, in the Equity Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The action in question is brought by Peter A. Hargous against T. F. Neville. Both plaintiff and defendants are lawyers and were partners in business. The plaintiff was practicing his profession in a humble way a few years ago in this City. His attention was called to the well-known case in which the late Courtland Palmer had an assessment vacated on some property on account of the irregular manner in which the assessment had been levied. The bright idea then struck him to go into the business of vacating assessments, in which he thought there was a mine of wealth. Looking around for a partner he pitched upon Mr. Neville, who, as he claims, entered heartily into the scheme. They began their partnership in the early part of 1869. Their business, according to the plaintiff's statement, was to send out circulars to owners of property assessed for various improvements, offering to have the assessment vacated on the condition that they were to receive one-half or one-third of the amount as compensation for their services. The promising partnership, it appears, was dissolved in the Spring of 1870. At that time Neville stated to Hargous that the receipts were only between $4,000 and $5,000, while the expenses were between $2,000 and $3,000. Hargous now claims that about a year afterward he discovered that this statement was not true, and that Neville had made an enormous amount of money out of the business. He is unable to state the amount even approximately, estimating it at from $20,000 to $130,000. After the examination of Hargous yesterday Judge Robinson held that, as it was a case of fraudulent representations, the case would be more appropriately decided by a jury, and he directed its trial to be so had. The documentary evidence in the case promises to be very voluminous, there being, it is said, about a quarter of a ton of papers from the Controller's Office which will be brought forward, they being the records of several thousand cases of vacated assessments. In the present action the plaintiff seeks to set aside the dissolution of partnership, alleging it to have been obtained by the fraudulent representations of the defendant. Among the damages he claims is his portion of the amounts received for vacating all these numerous assessments, many of which were removed after the dissolution of the partnership. Dudley Field appears for the plaintiff and Wheeler H. Peckham for the defendant.

A SUIT ABOUT RENT.

Controller Green, through his counsel, Attorney General Barlow, yesterday made a motion, in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Chief Justice Davis, asking permission to put in an amended answer in a suit brought by Owen W. Brennan, who, it seems, is the owner of the building at Pearl and Centre streets, a portion of which is occupied by the Second District Civil Court. Some time since a suit was brought by Brennan to recover certain unpaid rent, and the action was decided in his favor. After the trial a compromise was made, as alleged, between Brennan's counsel and the Controller, in which it was stipulated that the rent of the premises should be reduced, and in case of failure to pay the same the City should be liable for the difference between the reduced rent and that charged in the original lease. The reduced rent was paid regularly until May of the present year, since which time it has been refused. The present suit was brought to recover the penalty provided for in the compromise, amounting to $3,375. The Controller put in an answer to the complaint in July last, and the case was put on the calendar, where it still remains. The court yesterday took the papers, reserving its decision on the motion to amend the complaint.

UNITED STATES TAX PENALTIES.

Some time ago, the Government brought suit in the United States District Court against the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, to recover several sums as penalties for failure to make return and payment of tax, as to the amount of their deposits and capital. A demurrer was filed by the defendants, decision upon which was rendered yesterday by Judge Blatchford. He says: "I am of opinion that the provisions of section 110, respecting penalties for neglect to make return and payment of tax as to amount of deposits and capital, require only a single return to be made covering deposits and capital, and impose only one penalty of $200 for all neglects or defaults prior to the beginning of the suit. The penalty is not imposed for each and every refusal or neglect, but for any refusal or neglect. Nor is the case varied by the fact that the tax is required to be paid each month upon deposits and each month upon capital, and that the return of deposits and capital is required to be made monthly. So, also, under section 120, respecting penalties for neglect to make return as to dividends, only one penalty of $1,000 is imposed for all defaults prior to the beginning of the suit. The demurrer of the defendants to the second, fourth, and sixth causes of action is, therefore, allowed. As to the demurrer of the plaintiffs to the second defense set up in the answer, I overrule the demurrer on the ground that the defense is one which it is most proper should be passed upon at the trial."

ABDUCTING A SCHOONER.

The trial of the indictment against David Lawson, charging him with running away with a vessel, was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, before Judge Benedict. Lawson, who was mate of the schooner Mary Chilton, with four of the sailors, is charged with having taken that vessel to sea while the Captain was on shore at San Andreas, United States of Colombia. The vessel was abandoned near the coast of Cuba, where the men landed. The vessel was afterward taken in tow by a passing steamer and brought to this port. The defense claim that the abduction was procured by one Lopez, one of the principal owners of the cargo, with the aid of one Capt. Harvey. That the latter went on board the schooner at night, drugged Lawson, who was in charge, and while he was in that condition the vessel was taken to sea. They further claim that the object of the abduction was to defraud the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, which company had issued an open policy of insurance on the cargo. The only witnesses examined yesterday were John A. Sycerrek, Captain of the Mary Chilton, and Capt. William H. Harvey, who was on board the schooner at the time she left San Andreas. The trial will be continued to-day.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE CONTRACT IMPLIED IN THROUGH FREIGHT RATES—TAXATION TO PAY BONDS ISSUED TO A RAILROAD—JURISDICTION IN THE ISLAND OF SAN JUAN—LOSS BY FIRE FROM A LOCOMOTIVE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The following cases were on argument in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 84. *Lewis et al. vs. Michigan Central Railroad Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—Lewis and others sought to recover of the company, as common carriers, upon through rates of freight an amount equal to the decline in price of certain wool while in course of transportation from Chicago to Utica, N. Y., upon the theory that the company bound itself for the transportation beyond its own line, and that they were therefore responsible for the delay occurring on the other lines over which the wool passed on the through rates. The court below held that a contract for through freights, to be paid, did not of itself imply a contract on the part of the company to be liable for the transportation beyond its own line, and the judgment was for the road. It is here urged that any agreement by which the consignors were to pay through rates to the company bound the company for through transportation; otherwise it would have to be construed as a contract for the benefit of one party only, leaving the other without any advantage to be derived from the obligation to pay.

S. R. Sanburn for plaintiff in error; Dexter & Smith for defendant.

No. 86.—*Dow vs. Bartholomew et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Wisconsin.—This is an action to compel the Board of Supervisors of the town of Waldick, Wis., to levy a tax for the payment of certain bonds issued in aid of the Mineral Point Railroad, judgment having been obtained upon them by the holders. The judgment was for the board on various technical grounds, which are assigned here as error.

Cause submitted on the printed points by Matt H. Carpenter for plaintiff in error, defendant not appearing.

No. 89.—*Watts vs. Washington Territory.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the Territory.—Watts was convicted of murder in the court below. The case turned upon a question of jurisdiction, as the place where the murder was committed (the Island of San Juan) was not at the time of the offense within the limits of the Territory, or of the United States, being in dispute as between the United States and Great Britain. Subsequently to the murder the Emperor of Germany, to whom the question of boundary was referred, decided the disputed territory to belong to the United States, and it is within the limits of the Territory. It is here maintained that the misunderstanding existing between the two countries in reference to the place, was that pending the final decision of the question as to jurisdiction, neither party should use exclusive sovereign rights; and that, therefore, the courts of the United States were without authority to convict and punish the prisoner. The Government claims that there was no treaty on the subject, and that any arrangement entered into between the military authorities of the United States, and the authorities of Great Britain if it had any efficiency whatever, would have to be proved; and then, would form no basis for a writ of error to this court. But it is said that there was no understanding inconsistent with the claim of sovereignty by the United States; each party was to punish its own offenders. Hence it is urged the conviction was legal, and this court has no jurisdiction to review it.

N. Wilson for plaintiff in error; E. B. Smith for Government.

No. 91.—*Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada vs. Richardson et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Vermont.—This was an action to recover damages of the Trunk Road for the destruction of property by a fire ignited by the engine of one of its trains. The property destroyed was within the limits of the roadway, and the questions were, first, was it there by proper authority, and second, if there by the agreement and consent of the company, still could there be a recovery. The court below sustained the evidence adduced to show that representatives of the company had leased the premises to the losers by the fire; and ruled that they were entitled to recover. It is here claimed that the evidence of the lease was improperly admitted, and that in any case there could be no recovery, because no negligence on the part of the company was shown. But the main point to be decided is whether the building of the houses and the placing of the property so near the track of the road was not such culpable negligence on the part of the defendants in error here, contributing toward the circumstances which caused the loss, as will preclude a recovery.

Dale, Bingham & Ray for plaintiff in error; Holbert E. Paine and Henry Haywood for defendants.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday is as follows: Nos. 104, 111, 68, 11, 87, 119, 120, and 121.

In the Court of Appeals, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1875, the following cases were heard:

No. 115.—*Samuel H. Randall, Respondent, vs. Charles Dusenbury, Trustee, &c., Appellant.*—Argued by Ira D. Warren, of counsel for appellant, and by Samuel H. Randall, respondent, in person.

No. 117.—*Charles Partridge, Appellant, vs. Albert C. Laton, Respondent.*—Argued by George W. Smith, of counsel for appellant, and by C. D. Adams, for respondent.

Nos. 72 and 73.—*James P. Saunders, Appellant, vs. The Village of Yonkers, Respondent.*—Argued by E. Wells, of counsel for appellant, and by Ralph E. Prime, for respondent.

Adjourned.

COURT NOTES.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions for the month of January, 1876, was yesterday drawn. Among the jurors are John Jacob Astor and other prominent gentlemen.

The short cause calendar of the Superior Court will be called to-day in Part II., instead of Part I., in which the case of the Guaranty and Indemnity Company against the bond forgers, Gleason, Roberts, and others, is still on trial.

Upon the complaint of George Phillips, of No. 216 West Forty-first street, Benjamin Salzbury, of No. 623 Sixth avenue, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Washington Place Police Court, and committed in default of bail to answer for keeping a lottery shop.

The jury in the case of N. H. Wills & Co., against Collector Arthur, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, an action to recover about $3,000, as excessive duty paid under protest, upon "jute rejections," returned a verdict for the defendant. This settles, in the affirmative, the question as to whether these rejections are liable to the additional duty of $5 per ton charged on importations of jute.

Application was made to Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the divorce suit of Black vs. Black, for alimony pendente lite. It appeared that Mrs. Black had had her husband arrested in Brooklyn for abandoning her and living with a Spiritualistic "medium" in that city. The counsel for Mr. Black produced affidavits alleging that the defendant is now in the Kings County Jail, and that he has no property and no income. Judge Davis said he would look over the papers and reserve his decision.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Shepherd Knapp, Receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Bank against Bonesteel, was made before Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The suit was brought to foreclose a mortgage against the defendant. The defense of usury was set up and the case was tried before Judge Davis in 1873. Judgment was then given for the plaintiff for $30,000. The General Term affirmed the judgment in question. In the application made yesterday the defendant moved for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence. According to this, it is claimed that the bank knew, before receiving payment of certain notes and acceptances, that the makers of the paper were insolvent. These notes, &c., the defendant further claims, formed part of the consideration money for the mortgage. A long argument was had over the matters involved. The court reserved its decision.

FRAUDULENT RAILROAD TICKETS.

A man who gave his name as Frank Pierce, of Chicago, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon, charged with selling spurious railroad tickets. It appears that Capt. Petty, of the First Precinct, learned, on Wednesday, that an order for printing a number of tickets from New-York to San Francisco, via the New-Haven, Boston and Albany, New-York Central, Lake Shore, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Union Pacific Railroads, and purporting to be issued by the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, had been given to a certain firm. Having previously received information from Mr. J. M. Griggs, President of the Boston and Albany Road, that spurious tickets had lately been frequently offered to the conductors on his road, Capt. Petty arrested the man who had ordered the tickets in question and gave information to the proper persons. Mr. Griggs and a number of other gentlemen appeared as witnesses against Pierce yesterday, and he was held for further examination by the presiding Justice.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Matter of John Dolan.—Opinion.

By Judge Lawrence.

Kingsland vs. Kingsland.—Memorandum.

Palen vs. Bushnell.—Order as settled.

Sandford vs. Wheeler.—Have the parties in this case agreed upon the case as printed? Is the respondent in default in neglecting to propose amendments?

Walsh vs. Mead.—This case has been taken up for settlement three times, and on each occasion I have been obliged to send it back. I cannot pass upon it until the stenographer's minutes are before me, as I have before stated, and these minutes are not in the bundle of papers submitted.

By Judge Davis.

Orders Granted.—Sistare vs. Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution; North River Savings Bank vs. Delamater, Jr.; Davis vs. Costello; Bergen vs. The Mayor, &c.; Matter of Robertson.

Dinnin vs. Ashley.—Motion denied, but defendant may have ten days' further time to comply with the order opening the default as settled by Justice Lawrence.

Smith vs. Smith.—This case belongs at the Special Term in Equity, and must be brought to a hearing there. It was a reference of the issue joined to take and report proofs and opinion of Referee. The defendant must bring the case to a hearing on the report at Special Term in equity.

Tallman vs. Tallman.—Motion denied in part. See memorandum.

Carpenter vs. Van Pelt.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Brown vs. Cromien et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

Williams vs. Abbott.—Findings settled and signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Heffernan vs. Kelly.—Granted.

Wehle vs. Bowery Savings Bank.—The costs, beyond disbursements, should not exceed $10 in each case, with no term fee.

Commercial Wharf Company vs. New-York and Charleston Steam-ship Company.—Motion granted.

Rust vs. Hansell.—Seventy-five dollars allowance.

Gatis vs. Agart.—Motion denied; $10 costs. to abide event.

Wheeler vs. Surall.—Motion granted. See memorandum.

By Judge Freedman.

Prayer vs. Continental Life Insurance Company.—Findings of fact settled and filed.

Offinger vs. De Wolf.—Motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly.

O'Dwyer vs. Sears.—Motion for injunction denied. Opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.	Nos.
15—First Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Tallmadge.	245—Callahan vs. Neversink S. B. Co.
92—Bailey vs. Soulter, &c.	246—Callaghan vs. White.
115—Wilder vs. Hitchcock.	253—Cohn vs. Butler, &c.
144—Decker vs. Brown.	258—Matter of Smith.
173—Matter of Hoit.	259—Matter of M. Hill Presbyterian Church.
178—Meyer vs Joseph,&c.	
209—Morris vs. Stoner, &c.	272—Matter of Murphy.
210—Wolf vs. Jersey City Insurance Co.	300—Lyles, &c., vs. Justice.
	307—Matter of Williams.
212—Matter of Jetter.	308—Matter of Witthaus.
213—Matter of Meyer.	333—Sanderson vs. Ettinger.
223—Bradt vs. Boulter.	
230—Matter of Phelan.	344—Brown vs. Geery, &c.
231—Matter of Campbell.	383—N. Y. Guar. & Ind. Co. vs. Neidig.
232—Matter of Mans.	
233—Matter of Spofford.	385—Matter of Matsell.
	386—Groff vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
3437—Hatch et al. vs. Friend.	3697—Flood vs. S. M. Engine Co.
3837—Smith vs. Brown.	3515—Adgar vs. Bancroft.
3755—Nelson Jr., vs. Applegate et al.	3973—Hall vs. Jay et al.
1987—Claflin et al. vs. Schwartz.	3963—Morris vs. Bliven et al.
2883—Addoms vs. Kalisch.	3657—Brodt vs. Scott.
3811—Picard vs. Schiffer et al.	——Koehler vs. Ryan.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
3986—Kupfer et al. vs. Levy.	4006—Reed et al. vs. Roberts.
3330—Berdaur vs. Remier, &c.	3024—Crosby, &c., vs. Day.
3640—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Richardson, &c., et al.	3826—Devlin vs. Lanigan.
	3948—Trowbridge et al. vs. Donahue.
	2486—Claflin et al. vs. Fox.
3728—Bank of B. N. America vs. Hubbell.	3248—Van Beuren vs. Underhill, Jr.
3989—Fisher vs. Frey.	3642—Willimantic T. Co. vs. Warner et al.
3254—Bonyuge vs. Genet et al.	3032—Bogart vs. Kiechner et al.
3530—Nathan et al. vs. Waitzfelder et al.	3746—Salisbury vs. Trabant.
2996—Fisher vs. Crosby.	
3614—McManing et al vs. Judson et al.	3990—Pond et al. vs. Fairchild.
3424—Bamberg et al. vs. Meyer.	3224½—Hutchings vs. Ambler, Jr.
3162—West et al. vs. Lee, Jr., et al.	3420—Bird vs. Soles.
	3654—White vs. Birdsall.
	3564—Hurley vs. Pellet.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
3931—First Nat. Bank of M., N. J., vs. Tallmadge.	3275—N. Y. Pie Baking Co. vs. Underhill et al.
	——Manuf's and Brk's Bank vs. Asten, &c.
639—Stewart vs. Sherrard, &c.	3997—Harlem Bank vs. Hargraves et al.
2433—Campbell vs. Townsend.	3817—Pomeroy vs. Allerton, &c.
3615—Dymond vs. Butterworth et al.	3659—Hyman vs. Abrahams.
1269—Union T. Co. vs. Phipps et al.	3909—Partridge vs. Harrington.
2597—McKee vs. Mott.	
3249—Van Buren vs. Underhill et al.	3889—Rainford vs. Conklin et al.
3273—Wright vs. Underhill.	3629—Bird vs. Martin.
3274—Voorhees vs. Underhill et al.	1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 9, Amoskeag Mfg. Co. vs. Garner et al. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. Demurrer.	Nos.
5—Macan et al. vs. Cary. Law and Fact.	8—Way vs. Crofull.
3—Ogden vs. Wood et al.	23—Hennequin et al. vs. Clews.
9—Bensel et al. vs. Gray.	28—Pursell vs. The N. Y. L. Ins. and S. Co. et al.
10—Gray vs. Bensel.	
40—Adams et al. vs. Gray.	34—Carpenter vs. Fischer.
43—Weinfeld vs. Johnson.	41—Daly vs. Wallack.
2—Weston et al. vs. Ketcham et al.	52—Struggman et al. vs. Miller et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Case on—No. 855, New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Co. vs. Gleason, &c. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
1725—Scott vs. Hoyt et al.	1750—Knickerbocker Life Ins.Co.vs.Patterson.
1656—Hart et al. vs. Smith.	
1465—French vs. Pratt.	1334—Falk vs. Christauer et al.
1583—French vs. Powell et al.	
1774—Cary vs. Fox.	1798—Dusenbury vs. De Leyer et al.
1771—Twomey vs. Dunn.	1825—Same vs. Same.
1681—McMurtry et al. vs. Ortel.	1677—Jones vs. O Donnell et al.
1715—Yates et al. vs. Smith.	1753—Hallett vs. Gilman.
1713—Maltby vs. Seffert.	1806—Brainerd vs. Thurston, &c.
1630—Foster vs. Stebbins.	
1793—Barnum vs. Fellows.	1651—First Nat. Bk. of B., Vt., vs. Cowell.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—No. 1798—O'Gorman vs. Kamak. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1167—Browning vs. Home Insurance Co.	1208—Heyman et al. vs. Stevenson.
1682—Conway vs. The Mayor, &c.	566—Hexter vs. Brennan, &c.
1818—Walsh vs. The Mayor, &c.	2285—Whiting vs. The Mayor, &c.
1814—Littlepage vs. The Mayor, &c.	2198—McGuiness vs. The Mayor, &c.
2137—The People vs. The Mayor, &c.	1698—Mullaly vs. The Mayor, &c.
1224—Fogg vs. Howard et al.	1203—Morgan vs. Cen. P., N. & E. R. R. Co.
219—Schwartz vs. O'Brien	
1212—McGail vs. Farrell.	1683—Conway vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
51—Fields vs. Tannenholtz et al.	14—Goetz vs. Matty.
25—Rhodes vs. Mut. Life Ins. Co.	27—Plukenaur vs. Dempsey
26—Arkenourgh vs. Sheridan et al.	36—Steele et al. vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.
19—Gossler et al. vs. Scheeler et al.	56—Wheeler vs. Murray.
	44—De Leyer vs. Wade.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3145—Stewart vs. Thurber et al.	6121—Rice vs. Bunn et al.
2780—Carey vs. The Mayor, &c.	6143—Lippman et al. vs. Slowl.
3395—Crosby vs. Cole.	4610—Bohan vs. Weigers.
6174—Brown vs. Rodgers et al.	3108—Poole vs. Allegretti et al.
6193—Trope et al. versus Brigge.	2015—Smith et al. versus Sibree et al.
	4264—Schneider vs. Weber.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3579—Frisbee vs. Dee.	5965—Goetchins et al. vs. Friedlander.
3615—Tomlinson et al. vs. Ford.	5566—Naggi vs. Mank.
3317—McCann vs. Smith et al.	3618—Truax vs. Nelson.
	3628—Goeller vs. Rawisger.
4449—Storey vs. Salomon.	3636—Varady vs. Forster.
4450—Griffin vs. Salomon.	3648—Turk vs. Gilmore.
5989—Carey vs. Maskell et al.	2060—Davidson vs. Sotoldo.
3625—Sherman et al. vs. Marguet.	3617—Welch vs. Thomson.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5841—Trippler vs. The Mayor, &c.	5640—Kaupman vs. Looram
	5663—Oakley vs. McMenry.
6436—Wilkins vs. Clarke.	5623—Carpenter vs. Haughty.
4775—Wight vs. Robertson.	5556—Taylor vs. Holmes, &c.
6041—Ahles vs. Mylins.	
6086—Solomon et al. vs. Stein.	5610—Goodman et al. vs. Stein.
6078—Dausiger vs. Moses.	3405—Adelsberger vs. Crow.
6144—Willson vs. Raymond et al.	4118—Huggins vs. Sherman.
5492—Irwin vs. Lather.	
5943—Maurice et al. vs. Garrison.	5329—Baylis vs. Edmonds et al.
5186—Quirk vs. Watkins.	2431—Epstein vs. Beling.
5822—First Nat. Bank of P. H. vs. Fitchitt et al.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Theodore Reed, homicide.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 S. C. 6s, N. F.. 5	800 Lake Shore.....s3. 61¼
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st,R.119	100 do........ 61¼
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st,C.124	100 do.......s6. 61¼
2,000 N. J. Cen.Con.105¼	400 do........ 61⅜
1300 Western Union.. 75⅞	800 do.......s3. 61⅜
35 do........ 76¼	300 do.......b3. 61⅞
100 do.......s3. 75⅞	1100 do........ 61⅞
100 do........ 76	1600 do........ 61½
200 do.......c. 76	300 do........ 61⅞
200 do.......s3. 76	500 do.......s3. 61¼
400 Pacific Mail...... 40½	100 Michigan Cent.... 60⅝
100 do.......c. 40½	100 do.......s3. 60⅜
100 do.......b3. 40⅜	100 Panama.......s3.125
8 Union Pacific..... 75⅞	100 do.......s60.123½
400 do........ 75	300 North-western...... 39⅝
100 do.......c. 75	100 do.......b3. 39⅝
400 Erie Railway...... 17	100 do........ 39¾
100 do........ 17	200 do........ 39⅞
1000 do.......b3. 17⅛	100 St. Paul........ 35¾
600 do........ 17⅛	200 St. Paul Pf...... 66
1400 do.......s3. 17	100 Han. & St. Jo...... 22
1200 do........ 17	100 Kansas & Texas.. 7¾
100 Pac. R. of Mo...s3. 13¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,'81,R.119⅜	$1,500 U. S. 5s,'81, C.118
26,300 do.......b. c.119⅜	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.122⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.......b. c.117½	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$6,000 Georgia 7s, I.100	135 Wells-Far.Ex.b.c. 83½
6,000 Mo. 6s, L. B..102¾	100 N.Y.C.&H.,ex.d.c.104
3,000 Mich. 6s, '78.106	400 Pac. Mail......b.c. 40⅝
2,500 Ala. & S. 3d...101	500 do........ 40½
500 C.&O.1st Con. 29	300 do.......c. 40⅜
8,000 C.,B.& Q. C.7s.110½	100 do.......s3. 40⅝
2,000 Ch., B. & Q.8s.118½	300 Erie.......b.c.b3. 17
1,000 C., R.I.& P. 7s.110⅝	1000 do........ 17
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 19	100 do.......s3. 17⅛
2,000 N.J.Cen.1st,N.115½	400 do.......b3. 17⅛
1,000 N. J. Cen. Con.105	900 do........ 17⅛
2,000 do........105⅛	100 Mich.Cen...b.c.b3. 60⅜
2,000 Ch.&N.W.Con. 99¾	38 do........ 60⅝
1,000 Ch.&N.W.1st.101½	300 Un. Pac...b.c.b60. 76
1,000 N.W.C.C.G.B.. 85⅞	100 do........ 75⅝
1,000 C.P.1st, S J B. 90¾	200 do.......c. 75¾
2,000 Mo. & R.1st R.114	100 do.......c. 75½
13,000 Erie 3d........ 95½	600 L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3. 61¾
2,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 81	900 do........ 61¾
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st,R.119⅝	1700 do........ 61⅞
6,000 N. Mo. 1st.... 89	100 do.......s4. 61⅞
1,000 West.Pac.Bds. 99	2800 do........ 61½
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 92¼	100 do.......c.s3. 61⅞
15,000 Un. Pac. 1st...104¾	100 do........ 61½
38,000 do........104⅞	400 do.......b3. 61½
21,000 do........105	8 do........ 61¼
1,000 U. Pac.7s, L.G.100½	100 do........ 61½
7,000 do........100¾	30 Ill. Central...b.c. 96⅞
6,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.107	300 Ch. & N. W...b.c. 39¾
1,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d. 69	900 do........ 39⅝
1,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st. 48½	200 C.&N.W.P.b.c.b30. 56¼
4,000 St.L.&I.M.1st. 93½	100 do........ 56⅛
5,000 R.,W.& Og.1st.103	100 C.R. of N.J.b.c.105½
10,000 Int.1st w.I.C. 63	140 do........105½
6,000 L.Dk.Bds...b.c.102	100 do........105⅝
10,000 Mich. So. 2d..101	72 do........105½
45 Fourth Nat. Bk... 97	100 C. & R. I.....b.c.104⅜
14 Metropolitan Bk.130	100 C.,M. & St. P...b.c. 35⅞
100 Spring M. Coal... 60	100 do........ 35¾
100 Canton Co........ 40	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 66⅛
100 do......b.c. 40	100 do........ 66⅛
200 do........ 39¾	200 do........ 66
200 Mar., A. P....b.c. 8	100 do.......s3. 66
100 Quick. M. Co.b.c. 18	200 T., W. & W....b.c. 4⅞
100 At. & Pac.Tel.b.c. 18½	300 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 13
500 West.Un...b.c.b3. 76⅛	5 do........ 13½
300 do........ 76	400 M., K. & T...b.c.s3. 7¼
900 do.......s3. 76	100 H. & St. Jo...... 22
100 do........ 76	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 17
10 Adams Ex.......b.c.102⅞	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$6,500 U. S. 5-20 R. '65. new.....c.117⅝	100 West. Union...... 76
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......121	400 Erie Railway...... 17⅛
5,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 68⅛	100 do.......b3. 17⅛
4,000 N. J. C. 1st C.109¼	700 Lake Shore...... 61⅜
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div...s3. 57	100 Union Pacific...... 75¼
	100 do.......b60. 76
1,000 U. Pac. L. G....100⅝	200 do........ 75½
24,000 do........100½	20 do........ 75⅞
200 Maryland Coal... 18	100 C., C. & I. C...... 4½
	1300 Kan. & Tex...s3. 7

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 10-40 R.......b.c.117¾	$10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.122⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, N..... 42	100 Harlem......b.c.134½
13,000U.P.7s,L.G.b.c.100½	12 Illinois Cen..b.c. 96⅞
1,000 Cen. P. G. Bs.107	100 Mich. Cen....... 60½
6,000 C. P. 1st,S.J.B. 90¾	50 do........ 60⅝
6,000 C. P. 1st, C. & O. B.......... 92¼	200 do........ 60⅜
	100 do.......b30. 60½
10,000 N. Y. C.6s,'83.102	100 do........ 60⅜
15,000 N.Y.C.1st, C..124⅜	100 L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 61⅝
2,000 do........116	100 do.......b3. 61¼
5,000 L. & W. B. C... 96	100 do........ 61⅝
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.102½	100 do........ 61⅝
2,000 La. & Mo. 1st. 96	100 P.,F.W. & C.G.b.c. 99¼
2,000 Ch. & N. W. C. 99¾	20 Union Pac.....b.c. 75¾
1,000 M. & S. F. Bs.105½	100 do........ 75¼
9,000 do........105¾	200 do........ 74⅞
5,000 P.R. of Mo.1st. 82	200 do........ 75
3,000 M.&S.P.8s,1st.113	100 C. & N. W...b.c. 39⅝
5,000 do........113½	200 C. & N. W.Pf.b.c. 56
5,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 82	100 do........ 55⅞
2,000 Long Dk. Bds.102	100 do........ 55¾
100 Mar. a. p...b. c.s3. 7½	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 35⅝
100 W. U. Tel.b. c.s5. 75⅞	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.o.c. 66⅛
30 American Ex.... 57¼	300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 17
100 U. S. Ex......s60. 56	100 H. & St. J...b.c. 21⅞
30 do........ 56½	100 do.......s3. 21¾
110 do......b. c. 57½	700 Mo.,K. & T.o.c.s3. 7
800 Pacific Mail.b. c. 40⅜	10 Morris & Es.b. c.100½
410 Erie Railway.b.c. 17	40 St.L.,I.M. & S.b.c. 16½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 Erie 1st.......104¼	100 Lake Shore....b3. 61⅜
3,000 L.& W.B.C.b3. 96	900 do.......s3. 61¼
900 Western Union... 75⅞	1300 do........ 61⅜
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 40⅜	100 do.......s3. 61⅜
100 do........ 40¼	500 do........ 61½
300 do.......s3. 40¼	900 do........ 61⅜
1100 do.......s3. 40¼	200 do........ 61⅜
500 do........ 40¼	100 Union Pacific.... 75¼
600 do........ 40⅜	100 do........ 75½
100 do.......b3. 40⅜	100 do.......b30. 75¾
200 Erie Railway..s3. 16⅞	100 do........ 75⅝
100 do........ 16⅞	100 do........ 75⅞
100 do.......s3. 16¾	200 Pittsburg.......b3. 89⅞
500 do........ 16¾	1800 North-western.. 39½
100 Mich. Central.... 60⅜	100 Rock Island.......104⅝
200 do........ 60½	200 St. Paul........ 35⅝
200 Fort Wayne........ 99	100 St. Paul Pf...... 66⅛
100 St. L.& K.C.Pf.b3. 23	200 do........ 66
100 Dubuque & S. C.. 70	200 Del., Lack. & W..119⅞
100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 12¾	

THURSDAY, Dec. 16—P. M.

Speculation at the Stock Exchange was firm in the early dealings, and prices advanced ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent., but the improvement was subsequently lost, the lowest figures being touched shortly after the second call. Toward the close the market strengthened, and in some cases a recovery was effected. The transactions footed up 54,600 shares, Lake Shore, Erie, Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Chicago and North-western, having been the most active stocks. The widest fluctuations were in Union Pacific, which, opening at 75, rose to 75¾, and at the second call receded to 74⅞. The final transactions were at 75¾@75⅞, which were the highest prices of the day. Lake Shore advanced to 61⅞, Chicago and North-western Common to 39⅞, Preferred to 56⅛, St. Paul to 35⅞, Preferred to 66⅛, Michigan Central to 60¾, Pacific Mail to 40⅝, and Western Union to 76⅛, but the closing sales were at a reaction of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. Erie fell off from 17⅛ to 16¾, and Hannibal and St. Joseph to 21½. Missouri Pacific, after rising to 13¼, sold at 12¾. Missouri, Kansas and Texas ranged from 7 to 7¾ and was more active than usual. The other fluctuations were unimportant.

There was nothing unusual in the money market early in the day, the supply of capital offering on call having been ample at 4@5 ₱ cent., but shortly before the close of bank hours an active demand suddenly sprang up and business was reported as high at 1-32 ₱ cent per diem, the final loans having been at 7 ₱ cent., gold. The sudden flurry in the market at the close of the day bore every indication of manipulation for effect against prices on the Stock Exchange. The current demand for money both for legitimate business and speculation is not sufficient to keep the rate for call loans up to legal interest, and the course of the market for some time past has clearly demonstrated this. The movement this afternoon may therefore be regarded as purely artificial. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $500,000.

The foreign advices were not especially important to-day, and the London market was reported dull and a shade weaker. The Bank of England minimum rate of discount remains at 3 ₱ cent., no alteration having been made by the Directors at their weekly meeting this morning. The proportion of reserve of the bank to liabilities is 42¼ ₱ cent., against 41½ on last Thursday, the bullion in the bank having increased £205,000 during the week ending Wednesday. To-day £143,000 was withdrawn on balance. The Bank of France gained 12,045,000 francs during the past week. The London market closed as follows: Consols for money, 93 11-16@93¾; do. account, 93⅞; old 1865s, 103¾@104; 1867s, 106⅝@106¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106⅜, and new 5s, 104⅞@105. The sterling exchange market was firm, with business at slight concessions from the asking rates of the leading drawers, which remain at $4 85½ for sixty days' bills and $4 89½ for demand. Gold was extremely dull, the price having been stereotyped at 114⅜ until just previous to 3 o'clock, when a few small transactions were made at 114¼, this being the closing price. On gold loans the rates were flat to 7 ₱ cent. interest for carrying, the highest rates having been established upon the advance in money.

Government bonds were firm, with a further slight improvement in prices. The demand continues active, especially from individual capitalists, but the floating supply of bonds is very small. In railroad mortgages there was a general advance of ½@1½ ₱ cent., New-York Central firsts and the Pacific issues having been notably strong. The former rose to 119½ for registered, and to 125 for coupon. Union Pacific firsts advanced to 105, land grants to 100½, and sinking funds to 92¼. Chicago Burlington, and Quincy 8s sold at 118½; New-Jersey Central firsts, new, at 115½; Milwaukee and St. Paul firsts at 113@113½, and Morris and Essex firsts, registered, at 114. State bonds were quiet and steady.

The steamer Frisia, which sailed for Europe to-day, took out $10,000 gold bars, and $279,000 silver bars.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

Gold receipts	$251,849 23
Gold payments	546,722 45
Gold balance	42,065,847 83
Currency receipts	356,102 07
Currency payments	998,965 58
Currency balance	39,440,120 00
Customs	188,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 16.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American gold	114⅜	114¼
United States 5s 1881, coupon	117⅝	117¾
United States 5-20s 1867, coupon	123	123¼
Bills on London	$4 85@$4 85¼	$4 85@$4 85½
New-York Central	*104	104⅛
Rock Island	104½	104¾
Pacific Mail	40⅜	40⅜
St. Paul	35¾	35⅝
St. Paul Preferred	65⅞	66
Lake Shore	61¼	61½
North-western	39¾	39½
North-western Preferred	56⅛	55¾
Western Union	75⅞	75⅞
Union Pacific	75½	75¾
Wabash	4⅞	4⅞
Delaware, Lack., and Western	119½	119¾
New-Jersey Central	105	105⅜
Panama	125	125
Erie	17⅛	16¾
Ohio	17	17
C., C. and I. C.	4¼	4½
Harlem	134½	134½

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
New-York Central	104⅛	104	100
Harlem	134½	134½	100
Erie	17⅛	16¾	9,200
Lake Shore	61⅞	61¼	18,300
Wabash	4⅞	4⅞	200
North-western	39⅞	39½	3,800
North-western Preferred	56⅛	55¾	700
Rock Island	104¾	104¾	200
Fort Wayne	99¼	99	300
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35⅞	35⅝	800
Mil. and St. Paul Preferred	66⅛	66	1,100
Pittsburg	89⅞	89⅞	200
Del., Lack. and Western	119⅞	119¾	200
New-Jersey Central	105⅝	105⅜	312
Michigan Central	60¾	60⅜	1,188
Union Pacific	75⅞	74⅞	2,640
C., C. and Indiana Central	4½	4½	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	22	21½	400
Ohio and Mississippi	17	17	300
Missouri Pacific	13¼	12¾	549
Panama	125	125	200
Western Union	76⅛	75⅞	4,935
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	18½	18½	100
Pacific Mail	40⅝	40¼	5,400
Quicksilver	18	18	100
Canton	40	39¾	400
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref	23	23	100
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	83½	83½	135
Maryland Coal	18	18	100
United States Express	57½	57½	110
St. Louis, Kansas City & N	8	7½	500
Kansas and Texas	7¾	7	2,500
Total sales			54,640

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	122½	122¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119⅜	120
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123	125½
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered*	115	....
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupons*	115	....
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	115	....
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	115	....
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115¼	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116¼	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg	117⅜	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	120⅞	121
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119⅛	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	123¼	123⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	119⅛	120
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	123¼	123½
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅝	117⅞
United States 10-40s, coupons	118⅛	118¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117⅜	117½
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117¾	118

*Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $23,000 for interest and $190,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$19,290,000
Gold balances	822,400
Currency balances	1,157,167

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$69,166,509
Currency balances	3,125,056
Gold exchanges	7,856,461
Gold balances	1,397,170

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...... 26	Han.& St. Jo., due'87.101½
Alabama 5s, '86...... 26	N. Y. Reg.Boun. L'n.103½
Alabama 8s, '86...... 25	N. Y. Cou.Boun.L'n.107
Arkansas 6s, Fund'd. 35	N. C. 6s, oldJan&Ju. 15½
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 10	N. C. 6s,old, A.&Oct. 15½
Ark.7s, Mem. & L.R. 10	N. C. N. C. R. J.& J. 50
Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 10	N. C. N.C.R.Ap.&Oc. 50
Ark.7s, M.O.&R.Riv. 10	N.C.N.C.R.c. o.J.&J. 35
Ark.7s,A. Cent. R.... 10	N.C.N.C.R.c.o.A.&O. 35
Connecticut 6s......107	N.C.Fund'gAct 1866. 9
Georgia 6s.......... 92	N.C.Fund'gAct 1868. 8
Georgia 7s, new bds.103½	N.C. newbondsJ.&J. 8
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 99	N.C. newbondsA&O. 7
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.100	N.C.Sp'l. Tax class 1. 3
Indiana 5s..........104	N.C.Sp'l. Tax class 2. 3
Illinois coupon 6s,'77.104	N.C.Sp'l. Tax class 3. 3
Illinois coupon 6s,'79.104	Ohio 6s, 1875........100x
Illinois War Loan...104	Ohio 6s, 1881........102x
Kentucky 6s..........104	Ohio 6s, 1886........105x
Louisiana 6s.......... 40	Rhode Island 6s....110
Louisiana 6s, new b. 40	South Carolina 6s.... 35
Louisiana 6s, n. F. D. 40	S. C. 6s, J. & J...... 36
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y.. 40	S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 36
Louisiana 6s, L. bds. 40	S.C.FundingAct1866. 35
La. 8s,Levee b. of '75. 40	S. C. L. C. 1889J.&J. 37
Michigan 6s, '78-9....105	S. C. L. C. 1889A&O. 37
Michigan 6s, '83......106	S. C. 7s of 1888...... 36
Michigan 7s, '90......109	S.C. non-f. bds...... 4½
Missouri6s,due in'76.102	Tennessee 6s, old.... 41
Missouri6s,due in'77.102	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 42
Missouri 6s,due in'78.102	Tenn. 6s, new series. 42
Missouri 6s,due in'79.102¼	Virginia 6s, old...... 35
Missouri6s,due in'80.102¼	Virginia 6s,n.bds.'66. 38½
F'd'g bds.,due '94-5. 102½	Virginia 6s,n.bds.'67. 38½
L.Bds.,due '81to '91.102¾	Virginia 6s, c. bds... 77½
Asy. or Un'y due'92.101½	Virginia 6s, ex-ma-c.. 72⅝
Han. &St. Jo.,due'87.101½	Virginia 6s, c. 2d ser. 47
Han. &St. Jo.,due'86.101½	Dis. of Col. 3.65s 1924. 68⅛

The regular quarterly dividend of $2 50 per share on the capital stock of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company will be paid on and after the 10th day of January next at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

A dividend of *Four ₱ cent.* has been declared by the Illinois Central Railway Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full-paid shares, registered at the close of the 15th day of January next.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1876, on the deficiency and funding debt bonds of the State of Texas will be paid at the Bank of New-York. Pension bonds will be paid at the office of the State Treasurer at Austin, Texas.

The Treasurer of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company gives notice that holders of coupons due Jan. 1, 1876, can send them in for examination, and checks in payment will be ready for delivery on the morning of the 31st inst. for all coupons received on or before the 30th.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
Holders of the first mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are notified that by sending their address to the Committee, at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., a copy of the plan of reorganization will be forwarded to them.
C. L. PERKINS,
JESSE HOYT,
L. H. MEYER,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

☞ ELIZABETH CITY BONDS WANTED.—PAR AND interest paid for bonds due in 1876.
AARON G. CRANE, No. 135 Broadway.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 204 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,803 head, or 459 cars, (253 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 540 cars same time last week, (difference in receipts of the week thus far 81 cars less,) 332 cars same week last year. Market about over for the week; 13 cars only disposed of, about all to local trade; prices the same; shipping Cattle unsold were shipped East, about 5 cars common stock and odds and ends unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,800 head, against 17,600 head same time last week, 11,600 head same week last year; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments; 3 cars unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,600 head, against 29,800 head same time last week, 18,500 head same week last year; market fairly active; all good Hogs sold; a few lots of common quality light Hogs, and heavy poor Sows and Stags unsold; 1,800 head Yorkers disposed of, quoted at $7 15@$7 35, majority at latter price; 1,800 head heavy at $7 25@$7 45, majority at $7 40.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; official receipts yesterday, 3,900 head; market dull, depressed; sales, smooth, well-fattened native Steers, $4 75@$6 50; good Steers, $4 75@$5 50; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 32,000 head to-day and 26,000 head yesterday; market dull and 10c.@15c. lower for packing; sales of assorted at $7 10@$7 15; packers, $6 90@$7 25; Eastern grades, $7 20@$7 50; shipments, 1,740 head. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; yesterday, 4,400 head; market steady and unchanged.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1875.

COFFEE—Rio has been neglected and quoted nominal....Stock of Rio and Santos here, 140,142 bags, and at the outports, 114,312 bags, with 64,800 bags afloat and loading for the United States....Other kinds quiet and unsettled, with the recent movements (part previously reported) summed up thus: 5,000 mats Java, 941 bags Maracaibo, 1,000 bags Manila, 235 bags Savanilla, 306 bags Jamaica, 800 bags St. Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 2,200 bags St. Domingo are going forward to Europe from first hands....We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, good ordinary, 18c.@18¼c.; fair, 19¼c.@19½c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18c.@21¼c., gold; Santos, fair to good, invoices, 18¾c.@19½c.; Java, invoices, 26c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19½c.@20½c.; Savanilla, 19c.@21c.; Mexican, 19½c.@20½c., and Ceylon, 20c.@21½c. gold, ₱ lb....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 35,273 bags and 54,965 mats.

COTTON—For early delivery has been in very fair demand: strict Good Middling and grades above advanced 1-16c.; other lines unchanged....Ordinary now quoted at 11c.; Low Middling, 12⅞c.@13⅛c.; Middling, 13 5-16c.@13½c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,772 bales, (of which 870 bales were on last evening,) including 237 bales to shippers, 265 bales to spinners, and 1,270 bales to speculators. Future deliveries opened a trifle easier, but closed firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,500 bales, (of which 4,900 bales were on last evening, and 11,600 bales to-day) with 1,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with December options closing at 13 7-32c.@13¼c.; January, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; February, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; March, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; April, 14 1-16c.; May, 14 9-32c.; June, 14 15-32c.; July, 14⅝c.@14 21-32c.; August, 14 11-16c.@14¾c. ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 6,175 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 26,378 bales, against 22,876 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 161,245 bales, against [illegible] bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,922,865 bales, against 1,785,716 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 48,815 bales; to the Continent, 36,116 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 114,090 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 693,965 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Low grades of State and Western Flour have been more freely dealt in, and have been quoted, as a rule, steadier in price. The export movement has been mainly in City Mill product, for the West Indies and South America, with some irregularity in values in the less desirable brands. Regular shipping Extras, in lines, in light stock, and held generally above the views of buyers. Superfine and No. 2 more salable at quotations. Trade and family Extras in moderate request at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,750 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $4 25@$5 75, mainly at $4 75@$5 15; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour, $3 65@$4 35, mainly at $3 85@$4 25; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 40@$4 75, chiefly at $4 50@$4 65 for fair to very good, and $4 75 for choice; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5 20@$5 35; choice to fancy do., $5 40@$5 85, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5 10@$6 75, chiefly at $6 05@$6 45; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 40; round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 40 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 15@$7 15, and patent at $6 50@$9 50, chiefly at $7 20@$7 65; Western trade and family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$7 10, chiefly at $5@$6 50; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 45@$7 15; Western White do., Extras, $5 75@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 75@$8 75, with very fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 85@$7 ₱ bbl....Included in the sales have been 10,400 bbls. shipping stock, on the basis of our quotations, of which 7,300 bbls. City Mills....Southern Flour has been very moderately dealt in at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $4 35@$4 75 for inferior to choice Superfine, $4 90@$6 50 for very poor to choice shipping Extras, $6 60@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras. Rye Flour has been offered rather sparingly for prompt delivery, and has been in good request at firm prices. We quote at from $4 25@$5 40 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 425 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been quiet since our last, within the range of from $3 15@$3 65 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 15@$3 60 for White do.; $3 30@$3 65 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered. Sales have been reported of equal to 500 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, in moderate request at $1 18@$1 65 ₱ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour has been in good demand and held more confidently at from $2 20@$2 70 for poor to very fancy State, and $2 40@$2 70 for Pennsylvania ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in moderate demand, mostly for export, with strictly prime to choice quoted rather stronger on restricted offerings, and low grades weak and irregular. Winter Wheat held more firmly, on a fair inquiry. Milling inquiry mostly for better qualities of Red and Amber. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 95,000 bushels at $1 22@$1 24 for good to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, (with $1 31 reported bid for strictly prime No. 1, afloat;) $1 10@$1 11 for No. 3 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 02@$1 05 for inferior Spring, odd lots; $1 for rejected Spring; $1 45 for very choice Amber Pennsylvania, (five car-loads;) $1 28@$1 30 for Amber Western; $1 24@$1 28 for good to prime Red Western, and $1 12@$1 15 for poor Red do., odd car lots....Corn has been in fair request, partly for export, at a shade better prices for old, and about steady rates for new. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 76c. for prime sailing-vessel Mixed Western, afloat; 74c.@75c. for fair to prime do., in store; 70c. for unsound do., in store; 76c.@76½c. for High Mixed Western; 76c.@77c., chiefly at 73½c. for Yellow Western; 64c.@71c. for damp to prime dry new Mixed Western, mostly at 70c.@71c. for ordinary to good; 68c.@71c. for new Yellow Western; 68c.@68½c. for new White Southern; 70c. for new Yellow Southern, and 64c. for new Yellow Jersey (on dock.)....Included in the sales have been 4,100 bushels new Mixed Western, (New-York inspection,) at 71c. ₱ bushel; no grade do. quoted at 65c. asked, and 64c. bid....Rye very quiet, within the previous range; a few car lots of State sold at 90c.@95c. for about fair to strictly prime, with Canada (in bond) quoted at 90c.... Barley dull and irregular; three car loads of two-rowed State sold at 95c. ₱ bushel; strictly prime to choice Canada held above the views of buyers....Stock of Barley here estimated at about 760,000 bushels, (including about 500,000 bushels afloat,) of which a considerable portion owned by maltsters....Barley Malt inactive within the previous nominal range of $1 35@$1 45 for Canada, $1 20@$1 35 for four-rowed State, (cash and time), and $1@$1 12½ for two-rowed do. Sales 1,500 bushels choice four-rowed State reported at $1 35, time....Canada Peas dull; prime in bond quoted at $1 07 ₱ bushel....Buckwheat in fair request, with State quoted at 66c.@67c.; car lots sold at 66½c. ₱ bushel....Oats have been in less request and quoted rather easier in price, with sales reported since our last of 41,000 bushels at 44c.@48½c. for poor to very good Mixed Western, car lots, with strictly prime quoted as held at 50c., afloat; 45½c.@50½c. for inferior to very good White Western, chiefly at 46½c.@47½c. for inferior, afloat; 48c.@52c. for White State, ordinary to prime, and 46c.@49c. for Mixed State, car lots....Hay and straw firm and wanted....Feed in fair demand at former rates; included in the sales have been 3,400 bags, 40 lb., mostly at 94c.@95c. ₱ 100 lb.

PROVISIONS—In Pork there has been rather more doing on export account, but speculation has been light on account of weak Western markets. Sales for early delivery have been reported of 400 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $21 25....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 50@$20; City do. at $21 75@$22; Extra Prime, $15 50@$16....And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, December option has been quoted at $21 25, February option at $20 80@$20 90, and March at $20 80@$20 90 ₱ bbl. ....Dressed Hogs have been in less demand, with prices ⅛c. lower; City quoted at 9¼c.@9½c. for extra heavy to light, and Pigs up to 9⅝c., and Western at 8⅞c....Cut-meats have been moderately sought after at steady prices....Sales have been reported of 20,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10½c.@12¼c., the latter rate for very light; 100 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders (Chicago delivery) at 7¼c.; sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our former range. ....We quote Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10c.; Pickled Hams at 12¾c.@13c.; Smoked Hams at 13½c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10½c.@12½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., at 8½c. for prompt and 8¼c. for December and January deliveries, without transactions....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., 13 lb. average, quoted at 12½c.; Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., nominal at 11c.@12¼c. for heavy to light....Bacon has been in small demand and quoted easier in price. City Long Clear quoted at 10¾c.@11c.; Western, Long Clear at 10⅝c.; sales, 250 bxs. Western at 10⅝c., and 25 bxs. City at 11c. ....Western Long and Short Clear, January and February delivery, quoted at 11c. And for Western delivery, Long and Short Clear quoted at 10¼c.; sales, 50 bxs. light Long Clear and 50 bxs. Cumberland, for Milwaukee delivery, at 10⅜c., and 1,100 bxs. at 10¼c. for Long and Short Clear and Short Rib....Lard opened easier but closed strong....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 375 tcs. old (for export), at 13 1-16c.; small lots of choice new at 13 1-16c....And, for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., seller December, at 13c.@13 1-16c., closing with this latter price asked; 2,250 tcs., seller January, at 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c., closing at 13 3-16c., and 5,000 tcs., seller February, at 13 5-16c., closing at 13 5-16c., 3,250 tcs., March, at 13⅜c.@13 7-16c., closing at 13 7-16c. Sales have been reported of City, Steam and Kettle, at 13c., and small lots No. 1 do. at 12¼c.@12⅜c. ₱ lb....Refined Lard has been in moderate request for export, with sales reported of 200 tcs. for the Continent mainly at 13¼c.; and 150 tcs. for the West Indies, quoted at 12⅝c. ₱ lb.... Beef has been in light demand, mostly for home use, with new quoted at $12@$12 50 for Extra and $11@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for Packet ₱ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls....And Tierce Beef thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $31 50@$32 50; sales, 50 tcs....Beef Hams quiet at $21 50@$23 for Western....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs as last quoted....Tallow has been in fair demand, at buoyant prices, with sales of 115,000 lb. very good to prime at 10c.@10⅛c., with choice City held at 10¼c. ₱ lb.; also, 150 bbls. at 9⅞c.@10⅛c....Stearine rather easier, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 13⅛c.@13¼c.; choice City, in hhds., 13¼c.; sales, 25 tcs. choice Western at 13¼c., and 25,000 lb. City, in hhds., at 13¼c....Of Menhaden Foots 5,000 bbls. sold at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been generally held above views of buyers; sales, 700 half-chests Greens.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 18 on sales of 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been without important alteration since our last. The offerings of accommodation on berth and charter have been comparatively very moderate, but the demand has not been urgent, at the ruling figures....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 150 bales Cotton at 13-32d.@7-16d.; 500 bales do. (through freight) at 7-16d. ₱ lb.; 2,200 bushels Corn at 10½d. ₱ bushel; 150 tons Oil-cake on private terms. ....For London, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour, reported at 3s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 3,000 Wet-salted Hides at 45s.; 100 bxs. Manufactured Tobacco at 47s. 6d. ₱ ton; 120 cases Scales at 22s. 6d., and 150 bales Hops (via Southampton) on private terms, quoted nominally as in our last....For Glasgow, a British bark, 629 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 9½d. ₱ bushel, and Flour (to complete cargo) at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Bristol, by steam, 250 pks. Lard on private terms.

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LOHENGRIN, (German Opera)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel, Mrs. Wagner.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BOSOM FRIENDS—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE CONNIE SOOGAH—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA DAME AUX CAMELLIAS—Mr. Charles Fechter.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE—THE FLATTERER—VARIETIES.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch Wambold, Backus.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—HEBREW CHARITY FAIR in aid of Mt. Sinai Hospital.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Prof. H. Winchell—"Mont Blanc."

CHICKERING HALL.—CONCERT—Mr. White, Mr. Cervantes, Mr. Werner.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Prof. R. H. Proctor—"The Life and Death of Worlds."

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—OURS—Mr. Lester Wallack.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Mr. MORTON has sprung a debate on the Senate, which promises to be a long one, and may be important. His proposition to appoint a committee of five Senators to investigate the charges of fraud in the recent election in Mississippi is violently opposed by the Democrats, especially by Messrs. BAYARD and THURMAN. These gentlemen base their opposition on the absence of authority in the Senate to enter on an investigation of an election which had only an indirect connection with that body by the choice of a Legislature which will ultimately elect a United States Senator. They say that it is time enough to take up that question when the new Senator's credentials are presented. To this Mr. MORTON makes the reply *ad hominem*, by pointing out that the investigation into the election in Louisiana was favored by Messrs. BAYARD and THURMAN before any Senator's credentials were offered in the Senate. Meantime, he shows some very remarkable changes in the Mississippi vote for 1871, 1873, and 1875.

The sessions of the American Association of Transportation and Commerce have closed as they began, by calls upon the Government to aid in the construction of new lines of transit. A ship canal between Lake Michigan and Lake Erie, and the old familiar scheme of the forty-first parallel, double-track, three-feet-gauge railroad are the things which the association have most at heart. Next to these is the construction of a canal of the capacity of the Welland Canal from Oswego to the Hudson River, to be effected by the State of New-York. Apart from the merits of these schemes, the time is certainly very inopportune for obtaining even a hearing in regard to them. Some more attainable and defensible methods of solving the cheap transportation problem might surely have been devised by the practical business men of the association.

Controller GREEN is quite right in endeavoring to check the careless expenditure of public money, but we hope he will not consider it to be any part of his duty to stop the improvements which the Dock Commissioners are now endeavoring to carry out in our wharves and piers. They have long been a disgrace to this great port, and the importers and exporters who carry on business here, and upon whose prosperity much of the prosperity of the City depends, have been placed at a great disadvantage with their competitors elsewhere. A distinct proposition to build a new pier on the site of an old and useless one was brought forward on Wednesday, and opposed by the Controller. It seems to us that all such works, when not actually inconsistent with the public interests, should be encouraged rather than thwarted. This particular alteration—like some others that have been proposed—has everything to recommend it, and we trust that the Controller will see the propriety of withdrawing his opposition to it.

Lieut. CAMERON's journey across Central Africa is not exactly a feat without parallel. On Nov. 11, 1853, LIVINGSTONE started from the territory of the friendly SEKELETU, at Linyanti, and arrived at Loanda in June, 1854. On his western journey he traversed the course of the Liambai, and then of the Leeba as far as the watershed between Central and Western Africa. Then the valley of the Coango was crossed, and after passing through Argola, he came within the pale of European influence, and arrived safely at the Portuguese settlement reached by CAMERON. Within two years after the date of his departure he and his escort of faithful Makolo were back again at Linyanti. The double journey covered a distance of at least 2,500 miles, and will probably remain without example among the achievements of African exploration.

We believe that the term of office of Collector ARTHUR expires to-day. He is the first Collector for upward of a quarter of a century who has served the full term of four years. We are confident that we only express the sentiment of the entire business community in New-York City, when we say that we hope he will be renominated by the President. Gen. ARTHUR has succeeded in the difficult task of performing his duty faithfully toward the Government, while retaining the entire confidence and respect of our merchants. It may literally be said that there has not been a single complaint made of his administration. In politics, it is well known that he has interfered as little as possible, for he has devoted the whole of his time and attention to the proper duties of his office—the supervision of the great work of collecting the revenues of the Government at this port. It is not now a post of great emoluments, but even those who deem it incumbent upon them to assail the "Custom-house" as a part of the Federal Administration, have never even suspected its present chief officers of making a cent beyond their assigned salaries. The heads of that department are universally admitted to be men of the strictest honor and integrity. Considering how many reputations have been destroyed within the last few years, it is a thing for Gen. ARTHUR to be proud of that he ends his first term of office with even a higher reputation than that which he enjoyed privately and in the legal profession when he entered upon it. If the question could be put to the vote, there would be a unanimous decision in favor of his reappointment.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO MURDERERS.

To the criminal classes of this City the lesson of the triple execution of this morning is not that it has at last become unsafe to take a fellow creature's life in New-York. It will be simply taken as an intimation that there is one law for white murderers and another for colored ones. The question of whether JOHN DOLAN ought to have been hanged alongside of the three negroes is one still before the courts, and therefore not a proper subject upon which to pronounce an opinion. But this much may be said with perfect propriety, that it is nothing short of a burlesque of law that the question of DOLAN's degree of guilt should still remain an open one. Coming so soon after the farce of SCANNELL's acquittal, the legal and judicial shilly-shallying over DOLAN's case is hardly calculated to reassure people who see in the immediate future a return of the lawlessness and sense of insecurity which characterized our loose criminal administration of five years ago.

It was on the 22d of August last that Mr. NOE was murdered, under circumstances which caused the most profound excitement and indignation throughout this community. A few weeks later, the guilt of his murder was fastened on JOHN DOLAN by a train of circumstantial evidence whose preparation was admitted to be highly creditable to the skill and industry of our much-abused Police. In October DOLAN was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, presided over by Judge BARRETT. He was defended by able counsel, and had ample time and opportunity afforded him to produce all the evidence which could be procured in his defense. The proof against DOLAN was so convincing to the minds of the jury who tried him, that thirteen minutes after leaving their seats they came back into court with a verdict of murder in the first degree. He was thereupon sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 10th of December.

On Thursday, the 9th December, certain affidavits were made before Judge BARRETT, by two men who professed to have seen DOLAN under circumstances in which it would have been impossible for him to have committed the crime of which he stood condemned. At the same time a highly circumstantial affidavit was obtained from a convict in the Albany Penitentiary, tending to fasten the guilt of Mr. NOE's murder on a person bearing the title of "Diamond Jim." These affidavits were submitted to Gov. TILDEN, and, to give him time to consider them, he granted DOLAN a respite for one week. For some unexplained reason, the Governor did not find time to consider these papers himself, but referred them to the decision of his private secretary. That gentleman took the precaution to call in the advice of one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and they concluded that "they would not advise the Governor to grant a [further] respite." This decision was only received yesterday, and less inventive counsel than DOLAN's would have abandoned all hope of saving their client.

Apparently for the first time since the sentence of the court in the last week of October, these gentlemen bethought them of the device of applying for a writ of error and stay of proceedings. This application was made on the very extraordinary ground that "under the Laws of 1873, chapter 644, the prisoner could not be convicted of murder in the first degree unless the jury found that the act was perpetrated from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the deceased, but the learned Judge charged the jury that if they found that the prisoner while engaged in the commission of a felony killed the deceased without a design to effect death, they could convict of murder in the first degree." To understand the merits of this statement it is necessary to revert to the statutory definition of murder. In the revised statutes, the killing of any human being without authority of law is set down as "either murder, manslaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide." "Such killing" is declared to be murder, and as such, punishable with death, in three cases, of which the third is "when perpetrated *without any design to effect death* by any person engaged in the commission of any felony." In 1860, "such killing," defined as above, was declared to be murder in the second degree. Then came the legislation of 1873, designed to enable juries who had scruples about finding a verdict involving capital punishment, to bring in one which involved some less inadequate penalty than that attaching to manslaughter. That law simply restores the language of the Revised Statutes of 1846, and defines the killing of any human being, without authority of law, to be murder in the first degree in the three cases referred to. The third case is stated in the words above quoted.

After thus restoring the killing of any human being "*without premeditation*" by a person engaged in the commission of a felony, to the rank of a capital crime, the law proceeds as follows: "Such killing, unless it be murder in the first degree, * * * shall be murder in the second degree, when perpetrated intentionally, but without deliberation and premeditation." Nothing can be clearer than that this was intended for the benefit of murderers without premeditation, under any other circumstances than when engaged in the commission of a felony. Murder in that case is expressly excepted from ranking as of the second degree by being restored to its former rank of the first degree. It would be difficult, therefore, to imagine anything more flimsy than the latest plea of DOLAN's counsel for a suspension of sentence. Judge BARRETT very properly refused the stay of proceedings applied for on such grounds. The petition was renewed before Judge DONOHUE, and granted by him after the briefest possible deliberation. No reasons were given for this action, the decision being simply announced in these terms, "I grant your request."

Here, then, was a case in which the Police worked actively and effectively, and in which no complaint could be made of the intelligence and firmness of the jury. Yet, a criminal condemned to death, according to the forms of the law, has got a chance of cheating the gallows, at least until the meaning of what appears to be a very plain statute has been argued before the next General Term of the Supreme Court. The law of 1873 has had several miscarriages of justice to answer for already, but if it is capable of any such self-contradiction as that with which it is credited by DOLAN's counsel, the sooner it is blotted from the statute-book the better.

GOOD WOMEN.

Yesterday morning the funeral services of a woman of the brightest excellence of character and life took place at the old Church of St. Mark's in the Bowery, beneath which, it may not be known to many of our readers, the remains of PETRUS STUYVESANT, the last Dutch Captain General of New-Amsterdam, are laid. This church has seen the weddings, the christenings, and the funerals of many persons distinguished in New-York society and in the annals of the country. Only a few days ago, it was open for the funeral of Rev. DR. SMITH PYNE, one of the most cultivated and distinguished of the clergy of the Episcopal Church, and who held for many years at Washington the highest position, socially and professionally, that could be attained by a man of his sacred calling. But the last rites were never paid within its walls to one who deserved more honor, or who will be more sincerely mourned, than the lady to whom we have alluded. She was one of that sort of her sex that SHAKESPEARE must have had in mind when he put into *Queen Katharine's* mouth that touching appeal to "the merciful construction of good women." A happier phrase never came from his wonder-working pen. For the characteristic quality of women—good women—is mercy, an attribute most truly divine, the fruit of divine, all-embracing love, good-will, charity, and tenderness. And this woman was filled with this mercy, which adorned and crowned in her the fullness of true womanhood. Born to wealth, and of a bright and cheerful nature, she was not absorbed by gayety, or even by what some women in similar situations regard as the social duties of their position. We may say, rather, that she had an estimate of those duties which raised them above the transaction of mere "society" affairs. She was known to those who did know her for benevolence, for wifely excellence, and true motherhood; and this is the perfection of the womanly nature. Thus much we trust that we may say without passing those bounds of privacy which she, of all her sex, would have respected.

The occasion suggests the inquiry whether the graces which adorned her life are becoming rarer under the distracting influences of our day and generation. The complaint that they are disappearing is often heard, and it must be admitted that on a view of the surface of our society it is not unjustified. The aspect which it presents is too generally feverish and frivolous. The lives of too many of our women lack that air of sweet serenity which comes of self-restraint; they lack that unutterable grace which comes of entire devotion to their sex's best functions and highest duties. Of the women who throng our streets and shops and places of amusement, and who are brilliant, externally, at our receptions, too few have the air of loving wives and mothers. These would not have satisfied the deposed Queen's yearning when she looked forward to "the merciful construction of good women." The great master of the human soul, when he wrote that line, had in his mind's eye purer, sweeter, calmer, deeper natures than these. He did not think of leaders or followers of fashion, or even of ornaments of society, but of something far better and more lovely—good women. And of all the good things in this wide world there is nothing so good, with all the excellence and the charm of perfect goodness.

To believe, or even to fear, that this kind of excellence is in danger of perishing out of our sight is something to be dreaded, to be thought of with horror. It would leave mankind bereft of one of the chiefest of its blessings—forlorn, and miserable, and desolate. If the goodness of women is to vanish, the race is ruined, for the goodness of men must have disappeared before it. If men censure women as a class, they reproach themselves; for so surely as men love good women, there is that in women's nature that will make them good. It is so much easier for woman to be good than to lack goodness that unless man leads her by temptation, or drives her by neglect to evil, or to that frivolity which is a kind of evil, she will walk in the ways of love and truth and purity. And a generation of bad or of frivolous women does more than any other one thing can to insure an after-generation of bad and frivolous men as well as women. We cannot separate the sexes in this respect. The reproach of one is the reproach of the other. Men cannot stand aloof from their wives and sisters and judge them. Women are perpetuators of qualities physical, mental, and moral; but they are also imitators, and they are in a great degree what men make them.

If, however, we look below the surface of our society, and take a deeper insight than that to which we have referred, we shall find, if not perfect reassurance upon this point, solid ground for faith and hope, and good reason for a charitable construction of that sex which we are sometimes too ready to judge harshly. The race of good women has not run out. There is a very large leaven of true womanly goodness in our society; and it is found somewhat conspicuously in that condition of life to which the superficial and carping critic is apt to point as the abode of selfishness and the hot-bed of frivolity. It is among the ladies of our wealthiest and most cultivated families that we find most of the workers of benevolence. True, they are they who should assume this labor; for they have the leisure and the means which are necessary to its performance. But when they do perform the duty which Providence has laid upon them, let us not hesitate to credit them with their good works; let us not chill their ardor by confounding them with the shallow, showy creatures who, in seeking to rival them, only succeed in caricaturing their external life. It is not among the followers of fashion that we find the doers of good works; but it very often is among the leaders. The amount of charitable work done by the ladies of the highest culture and social position in New-York, and we doubt not in other cities, is very great, and is much underestimated in popular judgment, both as to quantity and quality. It does not consist in giving the use of their names as managers, and directresses and "patronesses," and what not, nor in doling out a few dollars to make a show upon subscription lists. It is actual work, hard work, done weekly, sometimes almost daily. And on the whole it is well and wisely done, and rarely without that sweet soul-healing mercifulness which is the peculiar attribute of all good women. The benevolent institutions of the City would stand still, and thousands of suffering persons would be reduced to despair, were it not for the constant and laborious ministrations of such women, a very large proportion of whom are found among the wealthy and so-called fashionable. These facts are not sufficiently recognized, and they may well be brought to mind upon the sad occasion of our remarks, when one of the noblest women who ever adorned the world has been taken from it.

CONGRESSIONAL TALENT.

It is as yet too soon for the people of the United States definitely to determine the aggregate amount of ability possessed by the individuals composing the Forty-fourth Congress. A great many new members have been elected, among whom, for aught that is known by the nation at large, there may be several latent Alexander Hamiltons or undeveloped Daniel Websters, whose talents will start into full bloom during the present session, like roses in June. The prospect of such an intellectual outburst is, it must be confessed, not particularly encouraging; but we must not be impatient. A few weeks may perhaps awaken, from some unexpected quarter, a blaze of patriotic genius that will astonish the country.

But while the precise amount of talent in the present Congress remains to be hereafter ascertained, it is certainly not premature to say that there will be manifested, on the part of a large portion of the members, much less ability and attainments than are needed for their position, or than might, by the selection of different men, have been obtained for it. No one who knows anything about the matter imagines that all or nearly all the Representatives, or even the Senators, are the very best men that could have been found within their respective districts or States, or that they were elected because anybody supposed them to be so. We do not, of course, intend this remark to apply exclusively to the present Congress, though it is very evident that that body constitutes no exception to it.

With some of the reasons why so many men of insufficient ability are sent to Washington, the public are perfectly familiar. But there are other causes of this evil which are not so frequently considered. Among the latter, one of the most important is the increased demand for individuals of comprehensive talent in the management of the various business interests of the community. To place this point in a clear light, let us glance at the state of affairs fifty years ago. At that time the population of the country was not much more than a quarter of what it is now. This, however, would, in regard to the topic we are considering, be of itself a matter of little moment. The *proportion* of talent required to manage the business interests of eleven millions of people would, under corresponding circumstances, be just the same as that needed for the purpose by forty millions. But the United States of the year 1825 had not a single city of 200,000 inhabitants, and only two of over 100,000. The aggregate population of all our cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants was then only about five hundred thousand; now it is about seven millions. Fifty years ago not a particle of the immense amount of practical talent now absorbed in the management of our vast railroad system was employed in any such manner. The number of men of a high degree of ability engaged in conducting the affairs of our banking and other monetary institutions was almost nothing compared with what it is now. And many departments of manufactures and trade, which in these days require great intellectual capacity in those controlling their operations, either did not exist at all, or have grown in such a manner as to call for incomparably more ability in conducting them than was formerly needed.

But we do not believe that the increased demand of which we are speaking would, without the operation of other causes, materially impair the amount of legislative talent at our national capital. There would be no difficulty in filling both houses with able men, if nothing more were expected of them than the duties presented by the Constitution. But a Congressman at the present time has a great deal to attend to which no part of that instrument either directly or indirectly requires. There is quite enough in the legitimate duties of a member of Congress to occupy all the time and labor that he can possibly devote to them. Any conscientious man, on taking these responsibilities upon himself, would of necessity feel that he was assuming a heavy burden. But with not a few Congressmen, the work that comes fairly within this description, probably constitutes scarcely half of what they are obliged, or consider themselves obliged, to do.

If the people of the United States want a national legislature which shall, in point of personal ability, be what so great a country has a right to expect, they must contrive some way to lop off at least a part of the extraneous duties, or supposed duties, of members of Congress. Men of real talent are reluctant to become candidates for positions in which they cannot do themselves justice. And besides the additional time and labor, the outside work of a Congressman often requires a kind of talent in which many a man well qualified to be a legislator might be extremely deficient. But, unfortunately, it is the faculty of performing this outside work which the people, or at least the politicians who control the nominations, often practically regard as the principal qualification for a membership of Congress, and one to which, in their view, a fitness for the responsibilities devolved upon him by our form of government is entirely secondary.

THE BREMERHAVEN PLOT.

When it was first reported that a passenger on the *Mosel*, at Bremerhaven, had been suspected of causing the explosion on that vessel, it seemed like a wild conjecture. Such a disaster as that by which nearly two hundred people were killed and wounded naturally causes something like a panic, in which all sorts of fantastic rumors get afloat. Some guilty person must be found at once. Even when THOMASSEN, or THOMPSON, made his confession, after attempting suicide, his self-accusation seemed to involve a crime too enormous for human conception. It is hard to believe that a sane man could calmly prepare to wreck a ship loaded with passengers for the sake of making money. The natural inference was that THOMPSON was the victim of some strange hallucination, similar to those under which men have before now accused themselves of crimes of which it was certain that they were absolutely innocent. But as there is no evidence that THOMPSON was a lunatic, and as his confession is supported by something more than merely accidental circumstantial evidence, it must be admitted that he and his confederates deliberately planned to blow up the *Mosel* in order to obtain fictitious and exaggerated insurance on goods on board that vessel. It was not possible that the explosion could have taken place without causing great loss of life. The premature discharge of the infernal machine killed fewer people than if it had taken place at the time the conspirators intended. And they knew that if the dynamite was fired at sea, after the steamer had left Southampton, as was expected, the *Mosel* would probably be a total wreck, leaving nothing to show her fate.

THOMPSON's story appears to be corroborated by facts within reach of the Police. He was a native of Brooklyn, was once Captain of the *Old Dominion*, was engaged in blockade-running during our civil war, made money and lost it again, and he had accomplices in his crime who are now in this country. He appears to have engaged in the frightful work which has caused so much woe and loss for the purpose of retrieving his fortunes. The details of the plan show that the dynamite was to be exploded by the action of clock-work in the package, which had been set to run for a given period. Men have sometimes been ready to sacrifice the lives of many innocent people in order to accomplish the death of some hated person; wreckers have lured ships on dangerous reefs by showing false lights, and desperate villains have thrown trains from the rails for purposes of plunder. But none of these plots, bad as they were, contemplated such a wholesale slaughter as this. While psychologists may seek for some explanation of such a perversion of human instincts, justice demands that THOMPSON's accomplices shall be hunted down and relentlessly punished. His death may serve to render the discovery of his associates more difficult, but, as the explosive material seems to have been manufactured in and dispatched from this country, there should be evidence enough accessible to connect other persons with his crime.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

The pressure of holiday advertisements upon our columns is of itself significant of the approach of the season when people exchange gifts. Everybody is buying something to give away, and everybody who has anything to sell racks his ingenuity to find in his stock something that will warrant him in hanging out the sign of "holiday presents" in his window. Just now, everything salable has the possibilities of being a holiday gift, from a package of groceries to a costly silver service. The range of human wants is so vast and varied that nothing really comes amiss at Christmas time. EMERSON has advised present-givers to put as much of themselves as possible into their gifts. But this sensible advice cannot always be followed. He is fortunate who can make presents to his family and friends without having too much of "the shop" about them.

Every year the array of desirable things for holiday presents seems to excel all that have gone before it. This season is no exception to this rule. The taste, ingenuity, and invention of many nations seem to be exhausted in the cheerful labor of preparing goods suitable for the holidays. "Something new" is continually sought, and is as sure of being found as Christmas is of coming. Our own people show great inventiveness in this direction, and it is noticeable that, although we have many novelties from foreign parts, American artists and artisans cater to the annual popular demand with gratifying and increasing success. More than has been customary, the down-town wholesale houses open temporary branches in the upper part of the City, bringing their goods on exhibition almost to the doors of the buyers. Consequently the display is unusually fine, and, as many of the large up-town establishments keep open during the evenings for this holiday period, throngs of people stream along the sidewalk, pour into the stores, and keep salesmen busy far into the night.

The genial influence of the time is perceptible in all this pleasant confusion and bustle. Chiefly, of course, we think of the little folks at home, to whom Christmas is such a golden season. Whatever else happens, nobody can forget the children. In all the display which is made, wonderful things for the children occupy far the largest space. Books may be considered as one of the unfailing fountains of holiday gifts. In the multitude of books there is something that will touch at some point every man, woman, and child. When we come to the shops where the display of gold, silver, gems, and other precious things is simply magnificent, one must be amazed at the prodigal profusion of fine things provided for holiday gifts. We share, in common with the rudest peoples, a love for glittering ornament and finery. But "barbaric pearl and gold" are now put in such exquisite and artistic forms that the most fastidious fancy can be satisfied; and choice gifts are in the reach of those who have a correct taste, but not much spare cash. As for bronzes, and objects of high art, the supply seems to be larger than ever, and a more general diffusion of artistic knowledge evidently causes an increasing demand. But the real Christmas flavor can be found in other things than toys and articles of taste or luxury. For those who seek "something useful," there is a wealth of choice.

Of course, when we think of the little folks in comfortable homes, waiting with ill-suppressed impatience for the holidays to begin, the poor children, to whom Christmas does not mean so much, are also remembered. These have lately been recalled to the attention of the readers of THE TIMES in various ways. Many appeals in behalf of enterprises designed for the benefit of those who have no home comforts have been made in these columns. These are responded to with a heartiness that is very gratifying, both to the kind-hearted almoners of others' bounty, and to those who see in this thoughtful remembrance of the little folks a genuine Christmas spirit. There is still an abundance of room for this sort of giving. Humanity is honored by the self-denying labors of these organizations for the relief of the deserving poor. And, certainly, in the whole range of subjects worthy of charity, none can be found more fit to receive good gifts than the children who are not responsible for their poverty, and who are so quick to appreciate the benefactions of those more fortunate than they. Parents of happy children will certainly remember the poor at Christmas.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH GLEES AT CHICKERING HALL.

A concert of English glees was last evening given at Chickering Hall by Misses Henrietta Beebe, Louisa Finch, and Anna E. Holbrook, and by Messrs. Nilsen, Rockwood, Baird, and Aiken. The programme, upon which Sir H. R. Bishop, Dr. Callcott, H. Leslie, and several other worthies of the same order were represented, was very happily interpreted, the singing of the artists being remarkably precise and their shading very nice. A little more spirit, perhaps, would have enhanced the merit of most of the performances. The audience was numerous and brilliant.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.

Reference has already been made to this evening's concert at Chickering Hall. The complete programme for this affair is as follows:

Quartet, B minor……Mendelssohn
Mme. Carreno-Sauret, MM. Sauret, White, Werner.
a { Barcarole, } ……L. Spohr
b { Scherzo. }
M. Emile Sauret.
Ballade, G minor……Chopin
Señor Cervantes.
Sonata, G major, opus 30……Beethoven
Mme. Carreno-Sauret, Señor White.
"Songs Without Words" } ……Mendelssohn
"Presto Scherzando" }
Sonata for violin……Nardini
M. Emile Sauret.
"Andante con Variazioni"……Schumann
Mme. Carreno-Sauret, Señor Cervantes.

READINGS AT STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., of the College of the City of New-York, read at Steinway Hall, last evening, in presence of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, represented by an exceedingly numerous assemblage. Mr. Roberts has a voice of great beauty and power and his control of his tones is so thorough that he succeeds in painting with a sometimes excessive minuteness every detail of the composition he interprets. Hence his efforts have a much stronger interest than those of most readers, with whom a continuous expulsion of chest tones and a severely monotonous delivery constitute the *alpha* and *omega* of the art. Mr. Roberts apprehends, very happily, too, the difference between the platform and the stage, and never violates the *convenances* of the lecture-room. His readings are, therefore, exactly what they should be, that is to say, a vivid delineation of the author's scenes and incidents without theatrical trickery of any sort. As we have implied, he is only to be charged with an occasional tendency to ultra-realism, and a few of his imitative effects might be sacrificed with advantage to the impression of the whole. Mr. Roberts read yesterday Waller's "Magdalena," Trowbridge's "Farm Yard Song," Macdonald's "Willie Baird," and Buchanan's far-fetched but not undramatic "Fra Giacomo;" and each of these selections was treated with a keen eye to its possibilities, with uncommon skill in all that pertained to coloring the story by vocal means, and with an effectiveness to which loud applause bore frequent testimony. The comic writings on the programme did not strike us as very judicious.

CHARITY AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The Charity Amateur Dramatic Association, which has gained an excellent reputation by its performances during seasons past, has some work before it which will test its capabilities both in an individual and collective sense. That it will acquit itself very satisfactorily is more than probable, but were it even to be judged by an exacting professional standard, its performance would still have one side to it which could not be assailed by criticism. The entertainment will be for the benefit of the Free Medical College for Women, and with such a charitable purpose in view to sustain the name of the association, the patronage of the public should be generously bestowed. The performance will take place at the Lyceum Theatre on the evening of next Saturday, and the piece selected is "The School for Scandal." Sheridan's famous comedy is, no doubt, an exacting piece for professionals as well as amateurs, but as the association has in its ranks some of the best amateurs in the City, a very pleasant entertainment may be reasonably expected. Mrs. Sheridan Shook will fill the rôle of *Lady Teazle*, and among the ladies and gentlemen to whom parts will be distributed are Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. James Sykes, Mrs. B. Fox, Messrs. John H. Bird, P. Coulter, A. De Cordova, Charles Bamburgh, H. Leslie, R. Christie. The sale of tickets for the entertainment is, it is stated, progressing rapidly.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

The charming little opera-house of the San Francisco Minstrels, at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Broadway, is beyond doubt one of the most pleasant places of entertainment in the City. No drowsy deity presides over its destinies, and the weeping muse has no home within its precincts. Mirth is regnant there, and its joyful empire is never disturbed by anything more antagonistic than the sweet music of some plaintive ballad. All the artists are of first-rate repute, and the compact and in every way excellent programme which they furnish is arranged with admirable discrimination. The first part of their current bill is devoted exclusively to matters musical. To start with there is a very pleasant overture, in which all the minstrels bear a part, and then Mr. J. A. Barney sings "The Little Flower You Gave Me," one of the sweetest of ballads. Mr. W. Raymond follows with another very pretty ballad, "Bessie, the Star of the Vale," and then, lest matters should grow a shade too sentimental, Mr. Charley Backus, one of the most famous of the minstrel company, comes in with a comic ditty which is productive of unstrained hilarity. "Laughter holding both his sides" is the rule when Backus or Birch holds the stage. The latter's vocal contribution to the first section of the programme is the comic song "Mother Says I Mustn't." Mr. Wambold's fine voice is heard in the beautiful ballad "There's a Letter in the Candle," and Carl Rudolph sings another, "When You and I Were Soldier Boys." A grand medley, described as the "Centennial" and capitally arranged by W. S. Mullaly, concludes the first portion of the programme. The second part is still more various, and is uproariously funny. An excellent sketch called "Temptation," by the grotesque "song and dance artists," Johnson and Powers; "Governor Ryman on the School Question;" "Thou Art so Near," by "the great Ricardo;" "Stage Whispers," by Birch and Backus, and a variety of other entertainments of the most amusing order, all culminating in a sketch entitled "Boarding-house Theatricals," which is productive of uncompromising merriment, make up the second contribution to the amusement of the evening. The entertainment is compressed into two hours, is unflagging in its fun, and therefore may be witnessed without the exasperating conditions of late hours and unpleasant delays.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following arrangement has been made for superintending the City relief fund, in accordance with the plan submitted to the Board of United Charities:

The First District, comprising the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards, has been accepted by the St. Andrew's and St. George's Societies, office No. 3 Broadway.

Second District—Fifth and Sixth Wards—St. John's Guild, No. 54 Varick street.

Third District—Seventh and Thirteenth Wards—Society of St. Vincent de Paul, C. P. Devlin, Esq., No. 9 Chambers street.

Fourth District—Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth Wards—St. John's Guild, No. 54 Varick street.

Fifth District—Tenth and Fourteenth Wards—Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery.

Sixth District—Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards—The German Society, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets.

Seventh District—Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards—Society of St. Vincent de Paul, C. P. Devlin, Esq., No. 9 Chambers street.

Eighth District—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards—Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Rev. Edward S. McGlynn, No. 142 East Twenty-ninth street.

Ninth District—Twelfth Ward—German Society as above.

Eleventh District—Twenty-second Ward—Rev. Dr. Hall, No. 3 West Fifty-seventh street.

It is understood that the District Committees to be organized by the above societies will be unsectarian, and not limited to their own members. All persons (both men and women) who are willing to act as visitors are requested to send their names and addresses at once to the society having charge of the district preferred by them.

HENRY E. PELLEW,
President Board of United Charities.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1875.

CARELESS STREET EXCAVATIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the countless wrongs imposed on the patient inhabitants of this City there is none more arbitrary and cruel than that of tearing up the streets at all times and in all places, whenever it may suit the independent inclination of a gas company or other soulless corporation. At the present time it is one of the former which is opening trenches, several hundred feet long and many feet deep, in the thoroughfares of this misgoverned City. On Saturday last a new gas company took possession of all that part of the town situated at the junction of Broadway and Fifth avenue, and a wilder scene of confusion and danger has rarely been seen. The tracks of the horse-cars were excavated, and great holes left between the rails until it should suit the sweet pleasure of these new proprietors of the streets to fill them up. The consequences were that the circulation at that point of the town was nearly suspended, horses tumbled into the openings, and at length a lady named Caulwell, residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, also fell into one of the holes, and striking her side against one of the car-rails, broke two of her ribs, of which accident she died yesterday.

In presence of all these outrages on the rights of citizenship, the inquiry naturally arises in the mind, Does there exist any other evidence of there being a Government here than that which the tax-payers learn through the vast sums of money annually levied on them for the support of officials? The public streets and sidewalks are seized upon by corporations and tradespeople, while the privilege of violating the law is absolutely sold for a price!

The founder of your paper, Mr. Henry J. Raymond, once characterized, to the writer of this, the Government of this City thus: "An organized system for public plunder." TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1875.

CHARGES AGAINST AUDITOR THAYER.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to-day, the Canal Fraud Investigating Commission presented charges against Mr. Thayer, Auditor of the Canal Department, alleging that he has been engaged in purchasing canal certificates at a discount of ten per cent., and that he had purchased such certificates to the amount of $260,000. These charges Auditor Thayer denied *in toto*, and said that last Monday, after being confined by sickness for five weeks to his residence, he addressed a letter to the commission, stating that he understood they were taking evidence in relation to the purchase of these certificates, and he desired to appear before them and explain his connection with the matter. They replied that when they wanted him they would let him know, but they had never given him the opportunity to appear.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, after listening to this statement from the Auditor, on motion of Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, referred the matter back to the commission, with the understanding that Auditor Thayer shall have a hearing before them.

BOSTON'S FOREIGN POPULATION.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The report of the medical commission appointed by the City Board of Health to investigate the sanitary condition of Boston, just made public, embodies some interesting facts. It appears that nearly two-thirds of the total population of Boston are foreigners and their offspring, and that of this proportion two-thirds are Irish. Boston contains the largest proportion of Irish of any of the great cities in the United States.

THE VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

RICHMOND, Dec. 16.—The third ballot in the General Assembly for United States Senator was taken at noon to-day, and resulted in the re-election of Senator Johnston by a strict party vote. The Republicans cast their full vote—twenty-two in the House and six in the Senate—for Gen. W. C. Wickham, late Vice President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

MURDERERS IN THE TOMBS.

DOLAN GETS A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

A WRIT OF ERROR AND STAY OF PROCEEDINGS ORDERED BY JUDGE DONOHUE—THE AFFIDAVITS UPON WHICH THIS ACTION IS BASED.

John Dolan, convicted of the murder of Mr. James H. Noe, received a stay of proceedings yesterday afternoon at the hands of Judge Charles Donohue. But for this, he would have been hanged this morning in company with the negroes Weston, Ellis, and Thompson, convicted of the murder of the peddler, Abram Weissburg. In the criminal history of this City the case of Dolan has no parallel. Respited for one week by the Governor of the State on the purely circumstantial allegation of a convict, he finds a second reprieve almost at the foot of the gallows and obtains a writ of error and stay of proceedings, which, in all probability, will save his life. The story of the crime he is charged with committing, the details of his arrest, and the extraordinary defense set up by him form a criminal romance, the facts in which have frequently been published.

The work of the Police is also deeply interesting. Some workmen found a short cane having a metal head in the shape of a monkey concealed on the roof of the house where Mr. Noe was killed. This was given to Superintendent Walling, and on the following day Mr. Aaron Black, a loan-office keeper in Chatham street, handed the Superintendent Mr. Noe's watch, which had been sold him on the morning after the murder by a man whose description he gave. The recovery of the watch and the discovery of the cane, at the request of Superintendent Walling, were kept secret by the Police reporters at the Central Office, and only the description of the burglar furnished the detectives. Dolan was arrested at the corner of Franklin and Centre streets by Detective Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct. Dolan, who was born in Liverpool, and whose mother keeps an apple-stand at the corner of Franklin and Church streets, had long been suspected by Detective Dorsey as a thief and a burglar. Dolan was at once identified by Mr. Black as the man who sold him the watch, and he admitted having done so. He claimed, however, that the watch had been given him by a man named Pete Thompson. The detectives searched the City thoroughly, but could find no Pete Thompson. One man was arrested, but Dolan declared that he was not the right person. Delia Ward and Mary Reed, two of Dolan's mistresses, stated that on the Sunday morning of the murder Dolan went out, saying he was going to make a stake, and returned about 10 o'clock, with his coat buttoned up. He gave them some money, and went to sleep. They identified the cane found on the roof, and also the handkerchief with which Mr. Noe was gagged, as having been in Dolan's possession. Dolan was brought to trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and convicted before Judge Barrett. He was to have been hanged last Friday, but Messrs. Howe and Hummel, his counsel, obtained a respite for one week on the affidavit of a convict in the Albany Penitentiary, who declared that one "Diamond Jim" was the burglar and murderer. On Wednesday evening they again appeared before Gov. Tilden and urged a further respite on the ground that the evidence in the case did not justify a verdict of murder in the first degree, but only one of murder in the second degree. The Governor referred the matter to his Private Secretary, Mr. Stebbins. This was considered by counsel equivalent to a refusal, and so it proved, for yesterday morning Mr. Howe received the following dispatch:

ALBANY, Dec. 16.

I called upon Mr. Stebbins, the Governor's Secretary, this morning, with your brief, and stated the application, and gave him the papers. He called in Judge Earle, of the Court of Appeals, and they both went into consultation. They then called me in and informed me that, after a careful perusal of the papers, they had come to the conclusion that they would not advise the Governor to grant a respite.

CHARLES STECKLERS.

This news was communicated to Dolan, but he did not seem discouraged. He merely said, "Well, I didn't expect that. If he only gives me time I will prove my innocence." On consultation between Mr. William A. Beach and Mr. Howe it was finally decided that one more effort should be made to save Dolan's life. The counsel decided that Mr. Howe's view as to the evidence on the trial only warranting a verdict of murder in the second degree was correct, and on this point it was determined to apply for a writ of error. Mr. Howe accordingly swore to the following affidavit:

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the application of John Dolan, convicted of murder in the first degree, for writ of error and stay of proceedings.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—William F. Howe, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he is counsel for the said John Dolan, and that the exhibit marked "A" hereto annexed is a copy of the record of conviction of the said John Dolan. That from the said record it appears that the said John Dolan was convicted of murder in the first degree, for having, while engaged in the commission of a felony, willfully and feloniously killed one James H. Noe. That upon the trial this deponent insisted that under the Laws of 1873, chapter 644, the prisoner could not be convicted of murder in the first degree, unless the jury found that the act was perpetrated from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the deceased, but the learned Judge charged the jury that if they found that the prisoner while engaged in the commission of a felony killed the deceased, without a design to effect death, they could convict of murder in the first degree. That an application was made for a writ of error, with a stay of proceedings, before the General Term of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial Department, on the ground that the jury were improperly drawn and impaneled, but the above question as to murder in the first degree has never been submitted or argued; that deponent says that inspection of the stenographer's notes will show that the offense of which Dolan is guilty, if any, is murder in the second degree, and that he was illegally convicted of murder in the first degree. WILLIAM F. HOWE.

Sworn to before me, this 16th day of December, 1875.
SAMUEL G. BARNARD,
Commissioner of Deeds, New-York City.

This affidavit was presented to Judge Barrett yesterday. The matter was carefully deliberated on by his Honor, who, however, refused the coveted stay of proceedings. In his decision Judge Barrett said:

A second application is now made to me for a writ of error, with a stay of proceedings, upon an affidavit of Mr. Howe, stating "that the stenographer's notes show that an exception was duly taken to that part of the charge which instructed the jury that if they found that the prisoner, while engaged in the commission of a felony, killed the deceased without a design to effect death they could convict him of murder in the first degree." This question cannot be raised by an affidavit, but by a bill of exceptions, duly settled and signed, and sealed. But the affidavit is, I have no doubt, unintentionally inaccurate. The stenographer's notes do not "show" that any such exception was taken to the charge, nor was any such exception, in fact, taken. On the contrary, my impression is that the rule of law thus laid down was assumed to be correct. It certainly is within the plain terms of the statute, which was read to the jury, and about which I did not understand that there was a question on the part of the defense. The only request looking in the least in that direction was that, as matter of law upon the evidence, the jury should not convict the prisoner upon the first count of the indictment of murder in the first degree. This, of course, was not intended to and did not raise the question. It was a mere formal request substantially to direct an acquittal, and it was repeated as to the second, third, and fourth counts of the indictment. This was followed by the eleventh request, which was charged, viz.: "If the jury have any reasonable doubt whether the crime be murder in the first degree or murder in the second degree they should find for the lesser offense;" also by the fourteenth, which was also charged, viz.: that before the jury can convict the prisoner of either murder in the first or second degree they must find beyond a reasonable doubt that the prisoner either himself committed the assault upon deceased or was present aiding in that assault.

There is nothing in the point suggested. The charge was in the very words of the statute. But the point was not properly raised upon the trial, and is not now. For these reasons the stay of proceedings now asked for must be denied.

Apparently nothing daunted by this result, Mr. Beach then went before Judge Donohue, whom he solemnly assured in the most impressive manner that the points were such as, in his honest opinion, should be presented to an appellate court. Judge Donohue thereupon granted the writ of error and stay of proceedings asked for. George M. Curtis, who was associated with Mr. Beach in this last effort, then wrote a note to Dolan conveying the welcome tidings. In the meantime a scene of far different character transpired at the Tombs. Dolan had an interview with his mother and wife, and felt somewhat downcast. A TIMES reporter and Detective Dorsey then conversed with him for a while. Dolan assured Dorsey that he bore him no ill will, and said that he would have done the same were he in Dorsey's place. Tears were in Dolan's eyes during this interview, and he finally walked away after saying, "If I were out of here I'd have the man in six months." Just then Mr. Leo Schwab, one of Mr. Howe's partners, came rushing in with the news of Judge Donohue's action and the granting of the writ of error. Dolan jumped up from the stool on which he was sitting in the corridor and said, "I thank God for that." Counselor John Coman and Deputy Sheriffs Galligan and Burns, who were present, shook hands with him. The news spread rapidly through the prison and reached Weston, Ellis, and Thompson, the colored men. All seemed glad that Dolan had obtained a stay of proceedings. About 5 o'clock Mr. Howe, accompanied by Warden Quinn, entered the corridor and served the formal notification of the stay of proceedings on Sheriff Galligan. Dolan shook his counsel warmly by the hand. The writ of error and stay of proceedings calls for an argument before the General Term in January.

Late yesterday evening a reporter of THE TIMES learned that a most important affidavit had been made before Assistant District Attorney Bell in reference to Dolan's case. For some reason, Mr. Bell declined to give the name of the person who made the affidavit. The reporter afterward learned that Charles McElroy had been brought to the District Attorney's office by Detective Dorsey, and made an affidavit that on the Sunday of the Noe murder Dolan came to him and wanted to borrow $25 on a watch and chain which, from the description, was Mr. Noe's. McElroy then kept an eating-house under the Van Dyke Hotel, corner of the Bowery and Bayard street. He was formerly proprietor of the Franklin Dining-rooms in Nassau street, in which the notorious Jack Glass was cut to pieces by one of McElroy's waiters. On a TIMES reporter imparting this information to Dolan last evening he said it was a lie.

THE NEGRO MURDERERS—A RESPITE REFUSED—RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE TOMBS LAST NIGHT.

While so much interest has been shown in the case of the murderer Dolan, but little attention has been paid to the negro murderers, Weston, Ellis, and Thompson. The crime they committed was of so brutal a character, and the wretches proved so utterly devoid of any human feelings, that little or no sympathy was felt for them. It will be remembered that they followed a peddler named Abram Weissburg into Lydig's Woods, in Westchester County, and beat his brains out with stones, in order to rob him of $14. Ellis and Thompson were arrested by Detective McGowan, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and Weston was captured by Capt. Charles McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct. On their arrest each one informed against the other, and they were promptly brought to trial and convicted. Yesterday Weston's sister made application for a respite in his case, and soon after Weston received the following dispatch:

ALBANY, Dec. 15.

Charles Weston, City Prison, New-York:

SIR: The Governor has received your application for a commutation of your sentence. He would gladly interfere if he could do so consistent with his duty. He, however, finds nothing in your case to justify such interference. You must, therefore, prepare for the punishment which the law inflicts for your crime.

C. STEBBINS, Private Secretary.

Rev. Henry Highland Garnett and Mr. Davis were in attendance on the negroes all day. The scaffold to be used this morning is a new one and is erected in the yard next Elm street. A large force of Police, under command of Inspector Dilks and Capt. Lowery, will be present. It is the first time in the history of the City that three men will be hanged together. Saul and Howlett, the river pirates, were hung on the same scaffold many years ago, but since that time every execution has been a single one.

The corridor of the Tombs last night presented a scene unsurpassed in the history of the prison. Rev. Mr. Davis, of the Downing Street Episcopal (colored) Church, with about twenty of his parishioners, came to the prison about 7 o'clock and were ushered in by Warden Quinn. Weston sat on a chair in the corridor with his wife, the white woman married to him in the Tombs. Dolan was locked up in his cell, and Ellis and Thompson were walking in the corridor. Two benches were placed at the far end of the corridor, and the colored men taking their seats, with Mr. Davis in the centre, began a regular revival meeting. Ellis and Thompson sat near Mr. Davis under the guard of Deputy Sheriff Schofield. Mr. Davis made a most touching prayer, in which he used a beautiful simile, saying, "As sure as the sun sinks in darkness to rise again in light, so sure will the regenerated soul of man rise again in light before the judgment throne of God." The colored men then sang "Jesus, lover of my soul." Ellis then prayed for mercy, and cried bitterly. Thompson did not join in the prayers or singing, but sat stolidly on his seat. Weston remained with his wife. Mr. Davis then prayed again, and the colored men sang, "Salvation's free." Mr. Davis, with great earnestness, said, "Brother Ellis, I now ask you if you have sincerely repented of the crime you have committed?" Ellis answered, "I have." Mr. Davis said, "Are you sure that God has forgiven your sin?" Ellis said, "I am." "Then, Brother Ellis," said Mr. Davis, "God bless you." Ellis then wanted to know who was going to take care of his body and bury him, as he had no relatives. One negro named Nathaniel Wilson said he would give $10, and Under Sheriff Cummings added $5. Ellis then wanted to know if the doctors would cut him up, and on being informed that no post-mortem examination would be made, expressed himself satisfied. The corridor was then cleared of all persons save the Deputy Sheriffs, and at 10 o'clock Weston's wife bade him good-bye. At that time the rain had begun to fall, and at the time when Weston's wife and sister leaned against the iron railing outside the prison waiting for the hour of his execution, Mrs. Dolan's house in the rear of No. 93 Baxter street, was brilliantly lighted up in rejoicing for the stay of proceedings granted to her son. The execution will take place at 10 o'clock to-day.

THE DUNCAN LIBRARY SALE.

Mr. Leavitt commenced yesterday evening the sale of Mr. William Butler Duncan's library. The books had been on exhibition for some days previous, and had excited considerable admiration from the exceeding beauty of the bindings. The sale began at 7:30 o'clock, but before that time the room was completely packed, not only with dealers, but with many persons not in the habit of attending such auctions. It was whispered about that many gentlemen of wealth intended to seize the occasion to add to their libraries some of the choicer and artistic volumes, but they purchased uniformly through agents, and did not appear at all in any of the bids. There was one exception to this in the person of Gen. Stryker, of an old Knickerbocker family, who bid for and carried off in triumph a copy of Winthrop Sargent's *Life of Major Andre* for the modest sum of $2. The first sparkle of animated bidding was occasioned by an old *Atlas of the World*, published at Amsterdam some time in the seventeenth century, but without any certain date. It was sold for $14 50. A little octavo volume of Lord Bacon's Essays, which at the first announcement seemed likely to fall to a dealer for fifty cents, called forth a most determined and even irate bidding, and was disposed of to some one who modestly hid his personality under the name of cash, for $4 50. As this was considerably more than the cost price, probably those who bid for it desired it as a memento of the sale. A very fine edition of Beaumont & Fletcher's dramatic works fetched $56, and the *British Gallery* of pictures brought $72 50. A fine edition of British poets, in fifty volumes, was knocked down for $110, and Brydges' *Censura Literaria* for $55. Singularly enough, a beautiful folio edition of Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, printed at the Oxford press in 1632, was carried off by some lucky man for the very small sum of $6, and a fine copy of Butler's *Hudibras*, with illustrations by Hogarth, went to a dealer for quite a small sum. That curious work *Croakers*, got up in New-York by the Bradford Club shortly before the war, was bought by a dealer for a member of the Union Club, whose name was not given, for $12. Dore's *Don Quixote* (the French edition, royal folio,) was bought by a memento seeker for $24, and another gentleman gave $13 for *Dante*, illustrated, by the same artist. A dealer bought the *Dramatists of the Restoration* for $42 25, quite a good price, and another obtained Dryden's works for $29 25, which was rather a low price. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* fetched $57 75, which must be considered a poor price. And in general this fact was noticeable at the sale that the many-volumed works fetched a sum not above the ordinary average, while those of one, two, and even three volumes brought exceedingly good prices. The artistic works were in very fair demand and realized prices decidedly in advance of what is usual. *The Baronial Halls of England*, by Cattermole, Prout, Harding, and other excellent artists, fetched $64. The Didot publication of art objects in Herculaneum and Pompeii brought $48; Grose's *Antiquities* realized $30; Gueranger's *Sainte Cecile*, (a single octavo volume,) $9; Finden's *Royal Gallery of British Art*, (also a single volume,) $27; Hogarth's works, engraved by himself, $55, and other works at similar rates. The sale will be continued throughout to-day, only about one-third of the collection having been disposed of last night.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

The ninth annual exhibition of the society will be opened in the galleries of the National Academy of Design on the 31st of January, and will be continued until the 23th of February. Original works, which have never before been publicly exhibited in the City of New-York, will be received for the exhibition from the 14th to the 19th of January, inclusive. The society also requests the loan of important foreign water-color pictures, not before publicly seen in New-York. Works in black and white, drawings on paper, wood, or stone, in lead, crayon, chalk, charcoal, India ink, sepia, &c., are again solicited. Artists out of the City are requested to send their lists in cases with their pictures, and to mark their cases "Water-color Exhibition, National Academy of Design, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, New-York City," and to forward them so that they arrive before the 19th of January, (after which no picture will be received,) and at all times to be careful that the carriage is prepaid, as no unpaid boxes will be received. No work contributed to the collection of the Water-color Society can be removed until the close of the exhibition.

THE UNION FERRY LEASE.

Ex-Mayor Cyrus P. Smith, one of the managers of the Brooklyn Ferry Company, stated yesterday that the lease of their ferries, which the Corporation Counsel declares invalid, was executed at the instance of the Sinking Fund Commission of 1870, of which William M. Tweed was a member, for the purpose of enabling working people to get to Brooklyn at half-fare during certain hours of the morning and evening. Mr. Smith further stated that the loss to the company by the half-fare system was about equal to the rent they had previously paid to the City, namely, $103,000 per annum; and that the company's lease at $1 a year was good, Mr. Richard O'Gorman, who was Corporation Counsel when it was executed, having pronounced it all right.

GRATIFYING EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

The *New-Yorker Demokrat*, the stanch representative of German Republicanism in this City, made its appearance yesterday in an enlarged form, and presented a very handsome sheet, of which its supporters may with reason be proud. The steady advance in popularity and strength of this journal may be accepted as a happy indication of the constant accessions to the Republican ranks from the best elements of the German population. Doubtless the success which has hitherto attended the efforts of the *New-Yorker Demokrat* will accompany it in its new condition, and it will maintain a high position in the journalism of the country.

NOTES FROM HAVANA.

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE HAVANA PAPERS DEEPLY DISPLEASED WITH THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—WHAT ALFONSO WILL DO ABOUT IT IN THEIR OPINION—A POSSIBLE CHANGE IN THE GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1875.

A full extract of that part of President Grant's Message to Congress referring to Cuban affairs has been received and published here, but does not appear to meet the expectations or wishes of the Spaniards of this city, to judge from the general tone of conversation and the articles published in the principal journals. The *Voz de Cuba*, which is always bitterly opposed to the United States and loses no opportunity for a fling or sneer, qualifies the telegraphic extract of the Message as confused, but says, nevertheless, that it is clear that the President, not daring to defy the public opinion of his country to the extent of provoking an unwarranted and destructive struggle with Spain, wishes to put himself in a position to take advantage of any change of that opinion which might happen in the direction which he desires. The *Voz* also considers the telegraphic extract as imperfect, confused, and full of contradiction, but states its perfect accord with that part of the Message which declares that any Government or nation granting belligerent rights to the insurgents would be obliged to sustain its action by force of arms. This would suit the *Voz* exactly, although it does not believe the United States willing to pay the high cost of such a proceeding. In to-day's issue, commenting upon the telegraphic report of the effect of the Message in Madrid, the *Voz* says that Grant's language seems to be intended to wound the susceptibilities of the Spaniards and excite their indignation, above all, taking into account the unfair conduct of those who at all times have allowed piratical expeditions to leave the United States for Cuba to foment the insurrection. The *Voz* says Grant seems to like playing with fire, but may yet burn his fingers. The civil war in Spain cannot last forever, and when over, which may be very soon, the rôles may be changed, and the Government of King Alfonso, its patience exhausted and taking note of the offended dignity of the Spanish nation, may peremptorily demand the explanation of all this bravado, and the satisfaction due for the offense of allowing to exist within the United States divers centres and organizations for the notorious purpose of making war upon Spain, by sending to her enemies in this island arms and all kinds of military effects and expeditions of armed men. The *Voz* declares Grant does not know the temperament of the Spanish people, even as Napoleon did not, and may yet, even as that illustrious exile at Saint Helena regretted the war with Spain, have cause to bitterly regret ever having meddled with the question of Spain and Cuba.

The *Diario* devotes two and a half columns to its comments on the Message, which it censures for its tone as being improper while friendly diplomatic negotiations are pending between both nations; consequently it is not to be wondered at that the Spanish people should be offended at the irregularity of President Grant's conduct. The refusal to acknowledge the Cubans as belligerents is faintly praised, and it declares that the part of the Message relating to Spain is studiously obscure. Finally, the *Diario* closes by saying that it believes Grant has disgusted the insurgents by telling them the truth, that they have no Government, no Army, nor nothing to warrant recognition; has wounded Spanish pride by unfounded assertions, and that the whole Message is contrary to the spirit of the American people, who desire peace, and, therefore, that it has satisfied no one.

Nothing has been heard lately from Valmaseda and the operations against the insurgents. It seems as if the whole country was always in a Micawberish state, and waiting for something to turn up.

A telegram to the Casino Español, of this city, from Porto Rico, states that Gen. Sanz, who has been relieved of his command of that Antilla as Captain General, would sail in company of Gen. Portilla, bound for the peninsula, but would first come to this capital and make a short visit. The object of this visit is not stated, but already public rumor has it that the ultra Spaniards will make an effort to have Valmaseda deposed and Sanz installed as Governor General of Cuba, the management of the affairs of Porto Rico by the latter General having given them great satisfaction.

MOWERS AND REAPERS.

CONFERENCE OF THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN REGARD TO REPRESENTATION AT THE CENTENNIAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 16, 1875.

The leading manufacturers of reaping and mowing machines in the country met in convention at the Continental Hotel yesterday, to consider whether and upon what conditions the manufacturers should enter upon a trial of their implements during the Centennial Exposition. A report was received from Mr. Burnett Landreth, Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture of the Centennial, containing suggestions relative to the mode of trials. The report stated that this was the only department in which there would be competitive trials, except, perhaps, a trial of tillage implements later in the season. Many of the members thought the only way to have a fair trial would be in a field of standing grain and on a fair day. A committee was appointed to confer with a representative of the Centennial Commission and agree upon a plan for conducting the trials.

To-day the convention met and inspected the Centennial buildings. Upon their return the body was called to order, and as there was dissatisfaction expressed by the members of the convention relative to the regulations provided by the United States Centennial Commission, Mr. Landreth, of the Agricultural Bureau, said that he had laid the matter before the Director General and a couple of the members of the Executive Committee in regard to the feelings of the members of the convention. He said the land had been provided, the grain and grass sown, and a lease taken on the land for one year. The officials of the commission did not feel that they could alter the regulations which have already been laid down. The trial is open to the world, and he hoped the firms represented in the convention would accept the offer of the commission. The trouble with the manufacturers is that they desire to make a field display, but do not desire to have the machines enter a competitive trial; this would be at variance with the regulations of the commission; hence the trouble in the convention.

Before adjourning, Mr. Osborn offered a resolution to the effect that a subcommittee of the convention meet the Executive Committee of the commission in January next, and ascertain their final decision in regard to the trials, and that the convention be called together to ratify the action of the joint committee.

THE GORHAM COMPANY.

One of the things which one should not go to the store of the Gorham Company, in Bond street, for, is a cheap and showy article at a price "much below cost." These things are not kept there. They have a large stock of articles which are peculiarly adapted for holiday presents, as well as their ordinary staple goods; but all is solid silver, solid gold, the finest possible workmanship, and prices correspond. They do not pretend to sell their magnificent stock, either at wholesale or retail, at "astonishingly low figures," but they do sell a splendid piece of plate at a fair and reasonable price, and whether the sum be in the tens, the hundreds, or the thousands, the purchaser gets the worth of his money. Most of the stock is solid silver, but they do a large business in plated goods as well. These are all manufactured by the company, and to show what the quality of it is, it is only necessary to say that this ware is marked at figures nearly three times as high as that of any other manufacturing house in the country. A glance round the store is sufficient to impress the visitor with the character of the business which the company does. We look into show-cases stocked with small articles for personal or table use, and see that all are of the most costly materials, rich in design, exquisite in finish, and evidently intended for homes of wealth and taste. On the tables are placed an array of large Russia leather cases, or handsome chests in ornamental woods, and these being opened, magnificent sets of the most costly cutlery, dessert and tea sets, children's sets, urns, &c., are displayed, and set out to the best advantage on their silk and velvet-lined receptacles. One splendid child's set was marked at $600; a complete tea set, displayed in a show-case, at $4,000; another at $2,500, and they certainly looked worth every cent of their price. In the large cupboards around the sides of one end of the store some of the larger pieces of plate are kept, such as flower-stands, centre pieces, wine coolers, plateaus, dinner sets, &c., and such massy, rich, and costly goods as are shown in these cases cannot be excelled by those of any house in the world. The Gorham Company assert that they keep the largest stock of solid silverware in the country, and it would certainly appear as if this were true; for, look where one will around the store, nothing scarcely can be seen but articles of this metal, which is worked into every conceivable shape. Some of the cutlery sets are superb specimens of workmanship, so beautifully designed and finished that it seems as if they ought only to be looked at and not used. Then the splendidly-chased plates, salvers, cups, mugs, salts, &c., with figures in gold relief on a ground of frosted silver, are equally rich; so that a table set with such articles as this company could put upon it would be perfectly dazzling. In what may be called holiday goods, they have a large variety, ranging in price from $10 to $600; and any one wishing to make a present which will be durable and useful, as well as beautiful, could not do better than visit this fine store; but, as before said, prices "much below cost" are not the rule in it.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Addison A. Keyes, editor of the Albany *Morning Express*, was yesterday appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction his deputy.

Frank George has arrived at Cheyenne from the Black Hills for provisions, bringing with him among other coarse gold one nugget weighing twenty-seven ounces.

The creditors of J. B. Palmer & Co., of Boston, wholesale dealers and manufacturers of clothing, have accepted a settlement on the basis of eighty cents on the dollar.

The annual convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Massachusetts, will be held in Lawrence on January 19 and 20. Three hundred delegates have been provided for.

The failure of Ewen, Pendleton & Co., wholesale druggists, of Nashville, is announced; liabilities, $75,000; assets unknown. Hard times and the impossibility of making collections is assigned as the cause.

Messrs. Devlin and Workman, members of the Canadian Parliament, go to Ottawa to-day to consult with the Premier as to the advisability of commencing the enlargement of the Lachine Canal in order to give work to destitute laborers at Montreal.

The revival meetings still continue at Port Jervis and at other places along the line of the Erie Railway. In Sussex County, N. J., and Pike County, Penn., revival meetings are also in successful operation, a great many conversions being reported.

The Secretary of the Ontario Advisory Board will submit to the board a proposal for making a large display of ladies' work, one of the features of the department allotted to Canada at the Centennial Exhibition. With that object in view, he proposes that during the Winter an exhibition of ladies' work be held here.

PERCIVAL B. SPEAR'S DEFALCATIONS.

New discoveries have been made of the operations of Percival B. Spear, the defaulting clerk of R. H. McDonald & Co., and it is believed the amount of the defalcation will reach a much larger sum than was at first supposed. It has been found that Spear had prepared and negotiated drafts in the name of the firm—something which could not have been done successfully without the aid of confederates. Spear's character for many years past was anything but good. He served a part of a term in the Pennsylvania State Prison for forgery, and only six months after his discharge showed McDonald & Co. excellent letters of recommendation. The man's assurance was astonishing. He employed every opportunity to display his ill-gotten wealth among his fellow-inhabitants of Hackensack. Warrants have not been issued for Spear's arrest, but the firm do not believe that he is far away. It has been reported that Spear is partly deranged.

BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.

The latest device in machine-sewing is the "NEW AUTOMATIC SEWING-MACHINE," which is creating quite a sensation in the market. No better gift can be selected for mother, wife, sister, or friend. No special discounts offered to tempt purchasers, but perfect approbation and delight guaranteed to the possessor. No. 658 Broadway, New-York.—*World*.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, and putrid, the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang, the breath is offensive, smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, mental depression, hacking cough, and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are, however, likely to be present in any one case. There is no disease more common than catarrh, and none less understood by physicians.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

is, beyond all comparison, the best preparation for catarrh ever discovered. Under the influence of its mild, soothing, and healing properties, the disease soon yields. The GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY should be taken to correct the blood, which is always at fault, and to act specifically upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose. The CATARRH REMEDY should be applied warm with DR. PIERCE'S NASAL DOUCHE—the only instrument by which fluids can be perfectly injected to all the passages and chambers of the nose from which discharges proceed.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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MARRIED.

DOUGLASS—FOWLER.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, 1875, by Rev. J. C. Egbert, WILLIAM H. DOUGLASS to EMMA J. FOWLER, both of Jersey City Heights. No cards.

EWEN—EVANS.—On Wednesday, 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Galusha Anderson, D. D., WARREN EWEN, Jr., of New-Orleans, to IDA M., daughter of William Evans, of Brooklyn.

HAWTHORNE—LUDLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 16, by Rev. F. B. Carter, ROBERT H. HAWTHORNE, Jr., of New-York, to AUGUSTA E., daughter of the late Gabriel Augustus Ludlow.

HOYT—ROSEVELT.—In Harlem, Thursday, Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry Smuller, GABRIEL P. B. HOYT to BELLE, daughter of Warren Rosevelt.

LEWIS—CARHART.—At Grace Church, Dec. 15, 1875, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Snively, JULIUS W. LEWIS to MARY LOUISE, only daughter of James D. Carhart.

PUTNAM—JENKINS.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward Wall, N. DEVEREUX PUTNAM to KATE, daughter of Charles Jenkins, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

POILLON—THORNE.—In this City, Dec. 15, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, J. EDWARD POILLON to HETTY, daughter of John W. Thorne, Esq., all of New-York.

RANDALL—AVERY.—In Ledyard, Conn., Dec. 14, at the residence of Joseph Avery, Esq., by Rev. F. C. Newell, Capt. HENRY M. RANDALL, of Port Jefferson, N. Y., to Miss FLORENCE AVERY, of Ledyard, Conn.

ROSSITER—SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Edward W. Peet, COURTLAND H. SMITH, of Alexandria, Va., and CHARLOTTE E., daughter of the late Thomas P. Rossiter, of New-York.

WILLETS—NICOLL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Friends' ceremony, ROBERT WILLETS, of Bay Side, Long Island, to GLORIANNA, daughter of the late Samuel B. Nicoll, of Shelter Island, New-York.

WILLIAMS—SHIPMAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, at "The House of Prayer," by Rev. H. Goodwin, Mr. THOMAS W. WILLIAMS to ANNIE, daughter of Joseph Shipman, Esq., both of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

BARTRAM.—At the residence of her parents, No. 704 Leonard st., Greenpoint, Long Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 14, JENNIE GRISWOLD, only daughter of Charles J. and Elizabeth G. Bartram, in the 19th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Noble Street Presbyterian Church, on Friday, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to South Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

BLAUVELT.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on the 15th inst., FRANK OSCAR, only child of William O. and Isadore A. Blauvelt, aged 6 years and 3 days.

Funeral from his parents' residence on Friday, 17th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

COX.—On Thursday morning, 16th December, of diphtheria, aged 5 years and 11 months, HENRY JOUGHIN, second son of Henry T. and Mary A. Cox.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 236 Henry, corner of Joralemon st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FETTRETCH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1875, of measles, LAURA LEAL, youngest daughter of Joseph and Emma F. Fettretch, aged 2 years, 6 months, and 12 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 175 Lexington av., on Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock.

GREENWOOD.—At the residence of her son, Joseph M. Greenwood, No. 151 Remsen st., Brooklyn, Mrs. MARY GREENWOOD, in the 92d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the above place, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, without further notice.

GRIGGS.—At Passaic, N. J., suddenly of uræmia, on Thursday, Dec. 16, 1875, EMILY J., beloved wife of Nelson Griggs.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARRISON.—At his late residence, No. 127 West Houston st., on Wednesday, Dec. 15, GEORGE HARRISON, in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Seventh Avenue United Presbyterian Church, between 12th and 13th sts., this (Friday) morning at 11 o'clock.

HAVEN.—At Fort Washington, on the 13th inst., JOHN APPLETON HAVEN, in his 84th year.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 11:30 A. M. Hudson River Railroad train leaves Thirtieth Street Depot at 10:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Fort Washington on the arrival of the cars.

☞ Boston, Portsmouth, and New-Orleans papers will please copy.

HOPKINS.—At Hoboken, suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 13, MARY C., beloved wife of Lemuel H. Hopkins, in the 58th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 202 Hudson st., Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 17, at 11 A. M.

KING.—At Newark, N. J., Dec. 15, JEROME B. KING, formerly of this City, in the 70th year of his age, after a long and tedious illness.

Funeral service on Saturday, 18th inst., at Saratoga Springs, where his remains will be interred in the family ground.

LAIGHT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, in the 34th year of his age, WILLIAM E., son of William E., deceased, and of Caroline C. Laight.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, on Friday afternoon, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MACDONALD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday night, Dec. 13, at the residence of Robert M. Elting, No. 140 State st., ZAIDEE MACDONALD, aged 19 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. Burial Friday morning.

LEWIS.—At Eatontown, N. J., Dec. 16, of diphtheria, CORNELIA S. LEWIS, eldest daughter of Jacob W. Lewis, of Brooklyn, E. D., in the 12th year of her age.

MARTENSE.—At Flatbush, Long Island, on Dec. 15, in his 60th year LEFFERTS MARTENSE, son of the late Judge Gerrit L. Martense and Jane Vanderveer.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

POMEROY.—At Southport, Conn., suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 15, of congestion of the lungs, BENJAMIN, son of Mary J. and the late Benjamin Pomeroy, aged 23.

Funeral on Saturday, 18th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

PECK.—At Jamaica, Long Island, Dec. 15, 1875, FANNY C. FOSDICK, wife of George L. Peck, aged 32 years.

Funeral on Friday, at 1 o'clock, at residence.

PLATT.—In this City, Dec. 14, JAMES RUSSELL, eldest son of May C. and the late George Platt.

Friends of the family and members of Company H, Seventh Regiment, are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 60 East 126th st., on Friday, the 17th, at 4:30. Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot at 4:05 P. M. Interment on Saturday.

H COMPANY SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

It is with feelings of sorrow that the commandant announces to the company the death of our late friend and comrade, JAMES RUSSELL PLATT. The members of the company are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 60 East 126th st., on Friday, the 17th, at 4:30 o'clock P. M., in citizens' dress.

GEORGE WILLIAM SMITH, Captain.
JOHN R. ANDREWS, First Sergeant.

RIKER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, LAVINIA RIKER, widow of the late John L. Riker, of Bowery Bay, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, A. D. Ditmars, Astoria, Long Island, on Saturday, 18th inst., at 2:15 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Harnett's stables, No. 17 East 30th st., from 12:30 to 1 o'clock.

RUXTON.—On the 16th inst., at Brooklyn, ROBERT, youngest son of William and Mary H. Ruxton, aged 8 years, 6 months, and 17 days.

His remains will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

SMITH.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 14, KEZIA, wife of Morris H. Smith, daughter of Robert and Mary Cranford.

Funeral services will be held at First Place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock Friday, the 17th.

WYCKOFF.—At Springfield, Ill., on 14th inst., ROYALL H., eldest son of Peter and Julia A. Wyckoff, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 126 Amity st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

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HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

Pursuant to the request of Bishop Potter that the last Sunday in each year shall be observed as "Hospital Sunday," collections will be taken in all the Episcopal Churches of the City, on Sunday, Dec. 26, in aid of St. Luke's Hospital.

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THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 16.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat opened active, but lower; closed firm; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 95¾c., spot; 96¼c., seller January; 96⅞c., seller February; No. 3 do., 75c.; Rejected, 63c.@65c. Corn—Demand light, but holders firm; No. 2 Mixed, 49c.@49⅛c., spot; 48⅜c., seller December; 44½c., seller January. Oats dull; No. 2, 29⅞c., spot; 30¼c., seller January. Barley—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; 87½c.@88c., spot; 87⅛c., seller December. Rye dull. Dressed Hogs—Demand fair and market firm, $8 12½@$8 25. Pork unsettled and lower at $19 25, spot; $19 52½@$19 55, seller February; $19 77½@$19 80, seller March. Lard—Fair demand, but at lower rates; $12 35@$12 37½, spot; $12 40, seller January; $12 55, seller February. Bulk Meats steady and firm, 10 to 15 days in salt; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 10¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 10⅝c. Whisky—Buyers and sellers apart; tending downward at $1 10@$1 10½. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 64,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat higher at 96⅝c., January; 97¼c., February. Corn easy at 48⅜c., December. Oats unchanged. Pork 2½c. lower. Lard quiet at 12⅜c., cash.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier but not quotably lower; Red, $1 20@$1 30. Corn quiet but steady at 47c.@48c. Oats quiet but steady at 35c.@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet but steady at 78c.@80. Pork dull at $20 50. Lard—Fair demand, but at lower rates; Steam, $12 42½@$12 47½; Kettle, $13 25@$13 50. Bulk Meats quiet but steady; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.@10¾c., spot; 11¼c., seller March; closing at 12c. bid, buyer March; Clear Sides, 10⅞c.@11c., outside rates for fully cured. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c. Green Meats easier; Shoulders, $7 05; Sides, $10 05; Hams, $10 50@$10 87½. Hogs dull; common, $6 50@$7; fair to good Packing, $7 05@$7 35; good to extra Butchers', $7 40@$7 50; receipts, 17,850 head; shipments, 238 head. Whisky—Demand active; firm at $1 11. Butter dull but unchanged.

BUFFALO, Dec. 16.—Railroad Receipts—Flour, 5,400 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 17,500 bushels; Barley, 23,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 5,400 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very dull and heavy; buyers and sellers of Spring wide apart; sales of 1,500 bushels Green Bay at $1 25; 1,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 35. Corn dull and scarce; sales of 2,000 bushels kiln dried at 62c.@62½c. Oats inactive, except retail lots in wagons, selling at 38c. Rye nominal. Barley quiet and firm; sales of 900 bushels State at 80c. Seeds in fair request; sales of 800 bushels at $6 80 for medium Clover; $7 80@$8 for large Clover; $2 40@$2 60 for Timothy. Pork dull and lower at $21 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines nominally $1 14.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—Flour dull, heavy, and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but firm and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; Southern White, new, 60c.@58c.; do. Yellow, new, 58c.@62c.; Western Mixed, old, 67c.; new, 65c., spot; 64c., first half of January. Oats scarce and firm; Southern, 40c.@50c.; Western White, 50c.; do. Mixed, 44c.@45c. Rye firm; demand good at 80c.@87c. Hay quiet; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $23@$24. Provisions quiet, but firmer feeling. Pork, new, $21 50. Bulk Meats—Loose nominal; Shoulders, 8⅜c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Bacon lower; Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13¼c. Hams, 15½c.@16c. Lard quiet; Crude, 13¼c.; Refined, 13¾c. Butter active, firm, and unchanged. Petroleum firm and nominally unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky dull at $1 16½@$1 17.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 16.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 41; No. 3 do., $1 28½. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats higher at 35c. Barley and Rye dull but unchanged. Pork dull at $19 75. Lard easier at 12¼c.@12⅜c. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c.@10½c. Green Meats quiet and unchanged. Hams in pickle, 11c. up the country. Whisky steady, but unchanged at $1 12¼. Hogs lower for top grades; Shippers, $6 40@$6 70; Packing, $6 90@$7 15; Extra, $7 20@$7 25. Cattle dull; very little doing; prices mostly nominal. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 13,300 head; Cattle, 800 head.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 03½; Hard do., $1 10; No. 2 Milwaukee, 97⅜c., seller January, 98⅜c.; seller February, 99⅜c.; No. 3 do., 83⅝c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2, 54c. Oats—Demand fair and prices have advanced; No. 2, 32¼c.@32½c. Barley steady and in good request; No. 2 Spring, seller December, 90⅜c.; No. 3 do., 64½c. Rye less firm but in fair demand; No. 1, 71⅝c.@72½c. Provisions easier. Mess Pork, $19 25. Lard—Prime Kettle, 13c.; Steam, 12¼c.@12⅜c. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10¾c.@11¼c.; Dry-salted Shoulders, 6⅞c., loose; Middles, 10¼c.@10½c., boxed. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 61,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels.

ALBANY, Dec. 16.—Wheat in tight demand; sales of 1 car No. 2 State Treadwell at $1 37½; 1 car No. 1 White Michigan at $1 45. Rye quiet at 90c. Corn quiet and 1c. lower; sales of 1 car old Western at 73c. Oats dull. Barley active; sales, 35 cars stained and regular No. 2 and Bay on private terms; 8 cars No. 2 six-rowed State, stained, at $1; 1 car No. 2 two-rowed State at 85c.; 9 cars No. 2 do. do., part at 86c. and part on private terms; 1 car No. 1 do. do. at 97½c. Malt active with sales of 2 cars Canada and State mixed on private terms; 20,000 bushels Bay, city-made, on private terms; 5,000 bushels Canada-made on private terms; negotiations for other lots are pending.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 16.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 23½; Extra White Michigan, $1 34; Amber Michigan, $1 18¼; seller March, $1 23½; No. 2 Amber Michigan, 99c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 31½. Corn steady with a moderate demand; High Mixed, 50c.; new do., 49¾c., spot; 49¼c., seller December; 48c., seller January; low Mixed, 48c.; No. 2 White, 50c.; no grade, new, 47c.; damaged, new, 44c. Oats dull; White, 40c.; Michigan, 35½c. Dressed Hogs steady with a moderate demand at $8 25. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—Sugar—Demand active; inferior, 6⅛c.; common, 6⅜c.@6½c.; fair to fully fair, 6¾c.@7c.; prime to choice, 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; choice Yellow Clarified, 8⅜c. Flour unchanged; only local demand. Oats—Very little demand; sales of choice White Galena at 64c. Bran lower at 90c.@95c. Hay—Prime quoted at $20@$23; choice at $25@$26. Bacon stronger; Shoulders; Sides, 13⅜c.@14c. Market for other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 62 for bank; Gold, 113¾c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 05@$1 25. Corn firm at 48c.@50c. Oats quiet but firm at 37c.@39c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Pork, $21 50@$21 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c.@11c. Lard—Tierce, 13¾c.@14c.; Keg, 14½c.@14¾c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 10. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,400 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; Extra White Michigan, $1 55. Corn quiet at 70c. Barley steady, quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1 10; No. 2 Bay, $1 10; No. 1 Canada, $1 23@$1 25. Corn-meal, $30 for bolted; $29 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18 50; Shipstuffs, $19@$21; Middlings, $25@$27, ⅌ ton.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary,

FOREIGN MARKETS.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Eleventh avenue or public drive, for $4,000 to E. Von der Heydt, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

The following legal auction was postponed: Sale by William Kennelly of a house, with lot on Sylvan place, north west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street, adjourned to Dec. 30.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executrix's sale, to close estate of Mary Ann Hall, deceased, of the following improved City property: Premises No. 384 Grand street, north side, 50 feet west of Suffolk street, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with front and rear brick buildings thereon; two two-story, attic, and basement brick houses, with lots each 18.9 by 100, Nos. 13 and 15 Attorney street, west side, 100 feet south of Grand street, and three three-story and basement brick houses, with plot 53.2 by 100 by 71.3 by 54, Nos. 182, 184, and 186 Clinton street, east side, 250 feet south of Grand street. Also, public auction sale of two three-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 15.9 by 98.9, Nos. 50 and 52 West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 111.6 feet east of Sixth avenue, and one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20.6 by 98.9, No. 22 East Twenty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George T. Smith, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 250 feet west of First avenue, and three lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, south side, 263 feet west of Avenue A. Also, similar sale, Murray Hoffman, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.7 by 100.5, No. 214 West Forty-sixth street, south side, 216.4 feet west of Broadway.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 50.4 by 102.2, on Fifth avenue, 50.4 feet north of Eighty-ninth street.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, DEC. 16.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 three-story brick house, with lot, No. 749 Washington st., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Bethune st., lot 20x58.9x20 57.6	$8,400
1 three-story brick house, with lease of lot, Hudson st., w. s., 39.11 ft. n. of Barrow st., lot 20x83, lease has 18 years to run, ground rent $200 per annum	3,000

By William Kennelly.

2 lots, West 123d st., n. s., extending through to W. 124th st., 300 ft. e. of 11th av. or public drive, each 25x100.10	$4,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Dec. 16.

Delancey st., No. 184; Augustus Hartwig to L. B. Valentine	nom.
84th st., s. s., 319 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x98.9; Ada M. Craske to Henry Craske	nom.
2d av., n. w. corner 126th st., 100x½ block; Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., and wife, to George L. Ingraham	$28,000
15th st., n. s., 245.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Bertha Jacoby and husband to Wolf Aaron	16,000
84th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x102.2; Jacob Memkenbeck and wife to August Kren	$8,000
9th av., w. s., 24.8¼ ft. n. of 27th st., 74¼x100; Norman Peck and wife to Norman Porter	nom.
25th st., s. s., 203.3 ft. w. of 7th av., 15.6x98.9; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to Edward H. Stewart	1,300
Church st., No. 185, e. s., 75.2 ft. e. of White st., 25.1x75; Meyer Rosenthal and wife and others to M. Poznanski	nom.
Ludlow st., No. 75, w. s., 113.6 ft. s. of Delancey st., 25x87.6; Charles Oberlander and wife to Barbara Simmermeier	nom.
Vesey st., s. s., No. 51, 25x82, (½ part of;) Christian B. Morrison and wife to Henry S. Ward	9,500
83d st., n. s., 258.4 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x102.2; Adam Lieuegit and wife to William Westall	nom.
2d av., e. s., 25.3¼ ft. s. of 107th st., 25x100; Jonas P. Levy to Louis N. Levy	nom.
2d av., same property; Thomas H. Agnew and wife to Jonas P. Levy	17,500
128th st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x99.11; John Bassett, Jr., (Referee,) to George W. Busteed	9,500
44th st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.5; Johnson B. Kiersted and wife to John Englis	19,000
60th st., n. s., 31.6 ft. e. of 4th av., 21.6x100.5; John M. Falk and wife to Joseph Schmidt	30,000
9th av., w. s., 77.2 ft. s. of 76th st., 25x100; Anna M. Lynch and husband to Henry P. Townsend	5,500
15th st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of 5th av. and 78 ft. n. of 15th st., 50x26, (rear lot;) Frederick Neilson and others to New-York Hospital	18,000
3d av., n. e. corner 107th st., 310x100.10x200x25.3x100.10x126; A. M. Redfied to Sixpenny Savings Bank	16,000
6th av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 59th st., 25x100; Alfred T. Ackert, (Referee,) to George Rudd	45,000
Irving place, e. s., 48.8 ft. s. of 16th st., 20x80; Julia A. Beach to G. W. Beach	nom.
6th av., w. s., 27.5 ft. n. of 57th st., 91x100; Thomas J. O'Reilly and others to Louis L. Lorillard	85,000
74th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2; Jacob Cohen to Charles H. Raymond	nom.
40th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th av., 75x100.5; Thomas B. Foran and wife to Edward Cunningham	60,000
116th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x½ block, also irregular lot in rear; Johnson B. Kiersted and wife to E. A. Smith	8,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

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LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant young woman; well recommended; sixteen months in last place; good seamstress; can cut, fit, operate, dress-make, &c.; can take full charge of a lady's wardrobe; excellent hair-dresser; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PERSON of great ability; pleasant; is a first-class hair-dresser and a competent maid; understands dress-making perfectly; highest references. Address M. D., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman as laundress; wishes to go out by the day; will do housekeeping and assist in the kitchen. Call at No. 156 7th av., between 19th and 20th sts., over shoe store.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class laundress, or would do light chamber-work and fine washing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 60 West 51st st., until suited.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A respectable young Protestant girl as child's nurse, or can do chamber-work and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Call or address No. 227 East 46th st., third floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GOOD, RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman in a family as children's nurse; can take care of a child from its infancy; is a good plain sewer. Call at No. 404 East 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO GO South or to California as nurse to children or companion; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 107 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE; speaks German, French, and English; is willing to go a short distance in the country; excellent references. Call at No. 111 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL TO GO SOUTH or to California as nurse; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 111 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse; baby five weeks old; best City references. Call from 10 to 6 o'clock at 237 East 28th st.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT girl; good City reference. Call at No. 183 Sackett st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress; would also assist with light house-work in a respectable private family; good City reference. Call at or address No. 8 West 11th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; for City or country; has first-class reference; is willing and obliging; will go for very reduced wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice address.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT nurse, (French) with City references; speaks English; is a good seamstress. Can be engaged at

MALES.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING A LINE OF TURKISH CARPETS AND RUGS, VARIOUS SIZES, DIRECT FROM SMYRNA, AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

Also,

AXMINSTERS AND AUBUSSONS, in one piece, various sizes, at equally low prices.

A LINE OF HANDSOME

MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, &c.,

BY THE YARD, AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.

RUGS, MATS, &c., VERY CHOICE, AT DECIDEDLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE JUST OPENED THIRTEEN CASES

PARIS BON-BONS,

In FANCY SATIN SACQUES and ELEGANTLY ORNAMENTED BOXES, AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

And they have also REPLENISHED their STOCK of PARIS

FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, &c.,

CONSISTING OF
MANTEL ORNAMENTS, STATUETTES,
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ALBUMS,
HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING-CASES,
PORTEMONNAIES, POCKET BOOKS,
ENGLISH UMBRELLAS, ELEGANT FANS, &c.,
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

LUBIN'S, GUERLAIN'S, AND VIOLET CELEBRATED **PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.**

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SANTA CLAUS

AT

E. RIDLEY & SONS'

309, 311, and 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.

OPEN EVENINGS
UNTIL
9 O'CLOCK.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

C. T. HOOPER,

NO. 76 NASSAU ST., NEAR JOHN ST.

WORKS OF ART FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FINE ENGRAVINGS,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
Received as soon as published.

AT R. H. MACY & CO.'S, 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
PREMIUM GOLD PENS,
GOLD, SILVER, PEARL, RUBBER, CELLULOID, IVORY, CHARM PENCILS AND PEN CASES OF BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS; CHEAPEST AND BEST.

A LARGE VARIETY OF
GOLD, SILVER, IVORY MOUNTED,
AND NATURAL
WALKING CANES.
If you want to buy a cane,
Call on COX, Maiden lane,
NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

Also every variety of GOLD, PEARL, and CELLULOID PENCILS and PEN-HOLDERS, at the old stand No. 25 Maiden lane, New-York.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

"WAUKENPHAST,"
IMPORTED ENGLISH SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.
ALL KINDS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES AT REDUCED PRICES.

Gents' shoes $4 00
Ladies' shoes 4 00
"Iron-clads," strong serviceable shoes for boys.
Ladies' rubbers 55

CANTRELL,
No. 241 4th av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take; specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.—A FINE LOT, containing four hundred and fifty superficial feet, situate on Alpine av., for sale low.
SHELDRAKE & CO., No. 33 Pine st.

STENOGRAPHY.—M. H. LUTHER, STENOGRAPHER No. 29 Weybosset st., Providence, R. I., is at present open to an engagement. Address by telegraph or mail.

SUN-BEAM ILLUMINATING OIL, 150 DEGREES fire test, for family use.
TENNY & BURKE, No. 125 Maiden lane.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that NEHEMIAH SLEEPER, SAMUEL WELLS, and GEORGE W. ALDRICH, copartners, trading under the name, style, and title of SLEEPER, WELLS & ALDRICH, of the City of Burlington, State of New-Jersey, have made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within three months from the date hereof.—Dated Dec. 4, 1875, at Burlington, New-Jersey. GEORGE RIGG.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN S. DE HART, of the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Nov. 29, A. D. 1875. JOHN F. MITCHELL.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL B. POTTER and CHARLES E. POTTER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Samuel B. Potter and Charles E. Potter, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1875.
N. P. STANTON, Assignee, No. 43 Wall street.
d17-law3wF*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—BY A SCOTCHMAN and wife in a family; man will make himself useful; is a good coachman and gardener, and farmer; wife is an excellent cook and laundress; has good references; City or country. Call at No. 100 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG PERSON who can care and drive horses, feed and care cattle, milk, cut wood, build fires, do plain gardening, &c.; is willing to work for moderate wages; has good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's Agency, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS USEFUL man; thoroughly understands the care of horses; can milk; has some experience in the sick room; first-class references; City or country; most willing and obliging. Address J. H. K., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED French man as useful man and porter in a store or business house of any kind, wholesale or retail; can give good security as to honesty. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has excellent City reference; City or country; country preferred. Address William Henry, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands his business; has the best reference. Address G. B., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO knows his work in all its branches; has testimonials from London, Dublin, and America, from the best of families. Address for two days W. C., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a private family; can give reference of three years and a half. Call for two days at No. 304 Lexington av., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT NO. 10 5TH AV., A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; City reference required.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SHAWLS

IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM A $1,000 INDIA TO A $2 WRAP.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERWEAR

AT

AND UNDER COST.

FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

The celebrated COURVOISIER KID GLOVE,
In all the FASHIONABLE SHADES.

Ladies' DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SEAL-SKIN AND RUSSIA LEATHER SATCHELS, POCKET-BOOKS, DRESSING AND CARD CASES, FANS IN GREAT VARIETY.
IVORY-HANDLED TWILLED-SILK UMBRELLAS.
1,000 DOZ. FRENCH INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS AT 25c. EACH, WORTH 50c.
ALSO,
TAPE-BORDERED AND HEMSTITCHED HANDK'CH'FS.
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SETS.
NOTTINGHAM, APPLIQUE, and GUIPURE TIDIES and LACES AND EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.
AT
BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

LORD & TAYLOR.

OUR

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

is now fully stocked with

FRENCH AND NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
AND
SILK CURTAIN MATERIALS, WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
WITH THE BEST FACILITIES FOR MAKING, IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER, AT SHORT NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE IMPORTATION OF
RICHLY EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS
TO BE OFFERED AT BARGAINS.

LINENS, DOMESTICS

AND

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

TABLECLOTHS AND TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COMFORTERS, AND ALL THE BEST QUALITIES OF HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS AND DOMESTICS IN COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT SATISFACTORY PRICES.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.,
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF

BLACK CASHMERE SILKS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FORMER PRICE $2 50, NOW $2.
FORMER PRICE $2, NOW $1 50.
BLACK SILKS AT $1, WORTH $1 25.
ALSO,
Full lines of COLORED SILKS, at $1, $1 25, and $1 50 to $4 per yard.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH

AND OTHER

DRESS GOODS

AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

DRESS POPLINS,

in handsome styles and desirable fabrics, cut in dress lengths, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Twelve yards for $2 40, $3, $3 60, and $4 50.
Fast-color AMERICAN PRINTS, twelve yards for 75c.
COCHECO PRINTS, twelve yards for $1.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

LORD & TAYLOR

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND COATINGS,
BEAVERS,
SEAL SKIN AND ASTRACHANS,
MATELASSE CLOAKINGS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
WATER-PROOFS, All Shades.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO ENGAGE as partner in a safe, respectable, and profitable manufacturing business (or a hardware business) well established, to which he will give his whole time and several thousand dollars cash capital; or would buy out such a concern, if capital needed not too large. Best references given and required. Address JAMES, Box No. 3,491 Post Office, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.

For sale, a well established Cigar and Tobacco business in a very populous and lively locality; to be disposed of at once, on account of sickness. Inquire at No. 150 Canal st., near Bowery.

$25,000.—GOOD CHANCE.—A MANUFACTURING firm wishes a special or active partner with above amount, to enlarge their very successful business. Principals only address H. F. MEAD, No. 139 Nassau st., Room No. 12.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
ICE CREAM,
13 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

Great Reductions FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

IN

Mourning Goods.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, December 13,
AND DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING FABRICS,
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and BRILLIANTINES, from 25c.
BARATHEAS, ARMURE, and CRAPE CLOTHS at 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
ENGLISH and FRENCH CASHMERES at 50c., 60c., 75c.
Also,
HENRIETTA, EMPRESS, and TAMISE CLOTHS,
FRENCH and ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, MERINOES, THIBETS, SERGES, DIAGONALS, &c.,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
A large stock of CAMEL'S HAIR and MATELASSE CLOTHS, COURTALD'S ENGLISH CRAPES, and CRAPE VEILS
IN ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES and QUALITIES.
Very full lines of MOURNING COLLARS, CUFFS, and SETS,
and
the largest assortment of BLACK SHAWLS at the lowest prices.

ORDERS FOR MOURNING OUTFITS PROMPTLY EXECUTED at very SHORT NOTICE.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.,
One block west of Fourth avenue.
Grand street, corner Chrystie, N. Y.,
One block east of Bowery.

LORD & TAYLOR.

LADIES' SUITS AND OVERDRESSES.

A LARGE LOT OF OVERDRESSES IN ALL THE LEADING POPULAR MATERIALS at $8, $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13, $14, $15, $18, $19 50.
FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN WALKING JACKETS AT $5, $6 50, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, $14, $16, $20.
BLACK SILK SUITS AT $40, $50, $55, and $65.
BLACK SILK DRESS, WITH CAMEL'S HAIR OVERDRESS, $55 and $65 FOR THE SUIT.
SAME, WITH BLACK CASHMERE OVERDRESS, $55 FOR THE SUIT.
CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, complete, $32, and BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, at $30.
JACKET OVERDRESS, FUR-TRIMMED, $11.
ALL TRIMMED IN THE NEWEST STYLES.
JOB-LOT CLOTH POLONAISES, $3 50.
A few imported BLACK SILK COSTUMES, at HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.
All wool PLAID FLANNEL WRAPPERS at $3 50.
BLACK and COLORED CASHMERE, SILK and SATIN TRIMMED, $7 50.
COLORED CASHMERE, ROBE FRONT, $11.

FURS! FURS!

SEAL SACQUES, in the MOST DESIRABLE STYLES $80 and upward.
SEAL MUFFS at $10, $15, $18, and $20.
FINE MINK MUFFS at $10, $15, $18, and $20.
BLACK MARTEN MUFFS at $7, $8, 10, and $12.
BLACK LYNX MUFFS at $4, $5, $6, and $7 50.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF YOUNG LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS in ERMINE, FOX, FRENCH SEAL, SQUIRREL, GOLDEN SEAL, CONEY, &c.
Made up expressly
FOR OUR HOLIDAY TRADE
AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
FUR-LINED SILK SACQUES and CIRCULARS, in all the new patterns,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
FUR TRIMMINGS of ALL KINDS from 50c. to $12 per yard.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of 4th avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

LORD & TAYLOR

BOYS' AND GIRLS'

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

BOYS' SUITS FOR DRESS.
BOYS' KILT SUITS.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, $5, $6, $7, $8, and $9.
BOYS' ULSTERS, LARGE VARIETY, at $6, $7, $8, $10, and $15.
CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS.
THESE GOODS ARE ALL NEW, OF OUR OWN DESIGNS, AND THE PRICES AS LOW AS ANY IN THE CITY.
ALSO,
MISSES' AND GIRLS' SUITS, COSTUMES AND CLOAKS IN GREAT VARIETY, AT VERY ECONOMICAL PRICES.
MISSES' SUITS IN PLAID, from $6 75 to $9 75.
BRAIDED SUITS, $6 50 to $12.
CASHMERE SUITS $20.
CAMEL'S HAIR and CASHMERE, $24.

Broadway, cor. 20th Street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand Street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

HEALTH AND ECONOMY!

WATER-PROOF
DOUBLE CORK SOLE BOOTS
FOR
LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN, READY-MADE and to MEASURE.
Gentlemen's Fine Embroidered and plain MOROCCO SLIPPERS for HOLIDAY PRESENTS at 30 per cent. LESS THAN CHARGED ELSEWHERE.
LATEST STYLES in LADIES' RECEPTION and EVENING BOOTS, Equally Low.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILLMAN & CO.'S, OF PARIS, Importers of Fine Millinery, (successors to Mme. A. Michel,) No. 429 6th av., near 26th st. Fine Winter Millinery from Virot, Tavea, and Parisot.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC……SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.
GERMANIC……SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC……SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC……SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at —
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA…..WED., Dec. 22 | PARTHIA…..WED., Jan. 5
CHINA…….WED., Dec. 29 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Jan. 12
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN……Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING……Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA……Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA……Jan. 11 at 3 P. M.
IDAHO……Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA……Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
*PEREIRE, Danre……Saturday, Dec. 25
FRANCE, Trudelle……Saturday, Jan. 8
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND……Saturday, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN……Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..Saturday, Jan. 4, 1876, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL……Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN……Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN……$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE……$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at No. 32 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND……Thursday, Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
ERIN……Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M. | Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1:30 P. M.
Egypt, Jan. 1, 8 A. M. | Spain, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA……Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA……Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA……Thursday, Jan. 13
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA……SATURDAY……DEC. 18
GEORGIA……WEDNESDAY……DEC. 22
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:
FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CLARIBEL……Dec. 18.
ATLAS……Jan. 8.
FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SANTA MARTHA, SAVANILLA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA……Dec. 22.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STAR BALL LINE.
United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons……Jan. 23, at 1 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons……Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons……March —
When 23d falls on Sunday steamers sail the day previous.
These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.
For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
BOLIVIA……SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M.
ELYSIA……SATURDAY, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FLORIDA LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

TYBEE, Capt. HOLMES, SATURDAY, Dec. 18, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO……Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ……Thursday, Dec. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK……Thursday, Jan. 6
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MEXICO……Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF HAVANA……Tuesday, Jan. 18
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 or Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
ODER……Sat., Dec. 18 | SALIER……Sat., Jan. 8
MOSEL……Sat., Jan. 1 | NECKAR……Sat., Jan. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin……$100 gold
Second cabin……60 gold
Steerage……30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HATTERAS, Mankin, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina……$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville……22 50
First-class passage to Augusta……22 00
First-class passage to Albany……22 50
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.
COLON……FRIDAY, Dec. 31
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING……Jan. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Steam-ship ——……Monday, Jan. 3
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY……THURSDAY, Dec. 23
COLUMBUS……TUESDAY, Dec. 28
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
OTHELLO……Dec. 18 | COLOMBO……Jan. 15
HINDOO……Jan. 1 | NAVARINO……Jan. 29
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M.; connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M. 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12-night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.
For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Dec. 5, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. O. SCHRIVER, A. M.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Both sexes, academic and primary; central yet retired; accommodations for twenty only; expenses, $280; no extras.
Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

TEACHERS.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

WATER COLORS.

A Superb collection of American, French, Italian, Spanish, Belgian, and English WATER COLORS now on exhibition at the SCHENCK ART GALLERY, No. 60 Liberty st., to be sold THURSDAY and FRIDAY Dec. 16 and 17, each day at 12 M.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.
(WM. J. HAYS' COLLECTION,)
THIS EVENING, at the Kurtz Gallery, Nos. 6 and 7 East 23d st., Madison square.
Paintings, studies from nature, sketches, studio effects, &c., belonging to the late well-known artist, Wm. J. Hays, animal painter; together with contributions from the members of the Artists' Mutual Aid Society, all of which will be sold by auction for the benefit of the family. Free exhibition now open. The sale takes place THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 54 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of September, 1875.
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOHN A. ASPINWALL,
MEREDITH HOWLAND,
Executors.
VARNUM, TURNEY, & HARISON, Proctors for Executors, No. 110 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIEN L. ALLIEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the usual place of business of Henry V. Allien, No. 7 Bond st., in the City of New-York, on or before the seventh day of March next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of August, 1875.
HENRY V. ALLIEN, CHARLES D. SCHMIDT, } Executors.
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Proctor for Executors, No. 145 Broadway.
s3-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LORING ANDREWS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Loring Andrews' Sons, No. 61 Cliff street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York the twenty-third day of September, 1875.
BLANDINA B. ANDREWS, Executrix.
WILLIAM L. ANDREWS, DANIEL MORISON, } Executors.
DE FOREST & WEEKS, Proctors for Executors, No. 120 Broadway.
s24-law6mF*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 15,323, ON NORTH River Savings Bank. Finder please leave at bank, 34th st. and 8th av.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE table, No. 21 West 16th st.; these rooms are about to be vacated, the family of the present occupant going to Europe. He can heartily recommend them to any one desiring a delightful home and superior accommodations.

NO. 47 WEST 35TH ST.—FRONT ROOMS, communicating, containing large closets and every convenience; also, rooms suitable for one or two gentlemen, with board; location, house, and all its appointments, superior. References.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE, NO. 206.—Elegant parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife, second story, with first-class board and appointments; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., MADISON AV.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen willing to pay for superior accommodations, may have rooms with board in a private family. Address W. T., Box No. 672 Post Office.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, handsomely furnished, on second and third floors; large cheerful dining-room on parlor floor; references.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Front room, fourth floor; grate fire, water, &c.; first-class board; also, table boarders taken.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Good accommodations, with board, for good-class families, at moderate price; small tables; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TILL SPRING, TWO large rooms with hall bedroom attached, on Main st., near Brick Church Station, Orange, N. J. Address H.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—One handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, consisting of five rooms, with private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 307.—A LARGE SECOND floor of five rooms to let; also, parlor and bedroom on third floor, front, with or without private table; appointments and location unexceptionable; references.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH or without board, in choice locations, at moderate price; every house personally inspected.
E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

ONE ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, SOUTHERN exposure; closets, with hot and cold water, &c.; two hall rooms, for gentlemen, with board; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND OR THIRD floor, large and hall rooms, handsomely furnished; single room, with board; appointments unexceptionable; terms moderate; references.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Good accommodations, with board; for good-class families, at moderate price; small tables; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

NO. 23 EAST 24TH ST.—TO LET, IN A PRIVATE family, a large front room on second floor, furnished; southern exposure; breakfast if desired. Terms reasonable.

ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE table; also third floor rooms, and one large fourth floor room, with board; references required. Apply at No. 106 Madison av.

SUPERIOR BOARD; FIRST-CLASS ATTENDANCE.—Handsome sunny second floor, entire or en suite, with or without private table. No. 25 West 20th st., near St. James Hotel.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, NO. 211 WEST 34TH ST.—Elegantly furnished parlor and bed-rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent, with board, two or three desirable rooms, en suite or singly. Terms moderate. References.

NO. 47 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—A nicely furnished second floor to let, en suite or separately, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341, MRS. SEAVER.—DESIRABLE apartments, private bath included, with private table or with breakfast.

ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, ON SECOND floor, at No. 27 West 30th st.; private table if desired.

MRS. PITKIN, NOS. 432 AND 434 MADISON avenue, has two connecting front rooms, with first-class board; also one single room.

A FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR two young men or man and wife, with or without board; private family. No. 304 West 28th st.

SECOND FLOOR.—LARGE, PLEASANT, WELL-heated rooms, together or separately, with board; references. No. 116 West 41st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—SECOND STORY, newly furnished, to let, with board; terms moderate; small family.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—New and elegantly furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 55 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 34 EAST 32D ST.—LARGE HANDSOMELY-furnished front room, with first-class board, to rent very reasonable; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341—MRS. SEAVER.—DESIRABLE apartments rented, with private table, or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161 EAST.—Nicely-furnished rooms and board, double and single; panic prices.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST.—WITH BOARD, ONE square and one hall room, connecting, on third floor.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms, also single rooms and fine basement. No. 119 East 23d st.

NO. 104 EAST 23D ST.—TWO LARGE, HANDSOME rooms, with good table and few boarders; references exchanged.

NO. 147 EAST 18TH ST.—TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN only, three comfortably-furnished rooms, with or without breakfast; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A VERY PLEASANT suite of rooms on second floor; private table; also rooms for gentlemen; reference.

HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, first-class house, No. 55 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 178 MADISON AV.—MRS. R. H. JENKINS has desirable rooms to rent, with board; private table, if desired.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms to let, with board.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE FRONT hall-room, with board, to a gentleman. References.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND MOTHER DESIRE board, with private table, between 24th and 40th sts. and 5th and Madison avs. Three rooms, well furnished, on second floor, and with sunny exposure. Full details, including terms, may be sent to NICHOLS, Box 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, child, and nurse; soft coal fire required; house heated with hot water or steam preferred; location not above 36th st., between 4th and 6th avs. Address MUTUAL, Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and child, with a private family, above 30th st. and west of 5th av.; front, sunny exposure. Address, stating terms, M. A., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; parlor and bedroom; New-York or Brooklyn; not to exceed $20 per week; private family preferred. Address, with full particulars, MANAGER, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—LARGE HANDSOME parlor on second floor, southern exposure, with bedroom communicating, hot and cold water, ample wardrobes; terms moderate; elegant for gentleman and wife.

NO. 21 WEST 24TH ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to let to gentlemen only, without board; references.

NO. 271 WEST 22D ST.—A SCOTCH LADY HAS three hall bed-rooms with hot and cold water; also three rooms on the fourth floor, furnished for light housekeeping; terms reasonable.

NO. 4 EAST 20TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or singly. References exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen at reasonable prices.

NO. 38 EAST 10TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to gentlemen only; reference required.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board. Near 5th av. and Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A Great Offer!!
We will during the Holidays dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters' at lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. Warranted for 6 years. New and Second Hand Instruments to let at extremely low prices. *Illustrated Catalogues Mailed.* Warerooms, 481 Broadway and 34 Mercer st., New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

MATHUSHEK PIANOS, ORCHESTRAL, MEDIUM, and COLIBRI, (or Humming-bird,) unquestionably superior to all others. Warerooms No. 82 East 14th st. J. JAY WATSON, Agent.

A STEINWAY GRAND, UPRIGHTS, AND squares, Webers, and other pianos and organs, on installments and to rent. Bargains this month. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE, in the Great Hall, at 8 P. M.—SATURDAY, Dec. 18, the lecture will be delivered by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., on THE IMAGINATION, being the fourth and last of a series of lectures on the Human Mind. Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 23 Murray st. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Sec'y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SPECIAL.
JARRETT & PALMER respectfully announce that orders for reserved seats at the first performances of JULIUS CÆSAR will now be received at the box-office and filled on next Thursday morning, the 23d inst., when the direct sale of tickets will be begun. Regular prices will prevail and choice of places can be made from the diagram.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
The renowned and inimitable Mr. and Mrs.
BARNEY WILLIAMS,
in their grand romantic Irish drama,
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
produced with SCENERY OF REMARKABLE BEAUTY.
CONNIE SOOGAH……Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
NELLY NOLAN……Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
, SPECIAL MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday,) when Mrs. WILLIAMS will give one of her world-famous YANKEE GIRL impersonations, and BLACK-EYED SUSAN will also be presented.
DEC. 27—A remarkable spectacular production of JULIUS CÆSAR, in which the distinguished LAWRENCE BARRETT, F. C. BANGS, MILNES LEVICK, and the renowned tragedian, E. L. DAVENPORT, appear.

PROCTOR
AT STEINWAY HALL,
DEC. 17, 21; JAN. 5 AND 7.
Subject of lecture FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
"The Life and Death of Worlds."
Reserved seats for the four lectures, $2 50.
Tickets for single lecture, 75 cents.
At the office of the American Literary Bureau, Room No. 26, Cooper Institute.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY, Dec. 16, 20, Jan. 4 and 10.
Tickets at Chandler's, Montague st., Brooklyn.

CHICKERING HALL. FRIDAY'S CONCERT.
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.
The following programme will be interpreted: Quartet, B minor, Mendelssohn; Barcarole and Scherzo, L. Spohr; Ballade, G minor, Chopin; Sonata, G major, Beethoven; "Songs Without Words" and "Presto Scherzando," Mendelssohn; Violin Sonata, Nardini; Andante con Variazioni, Schumann.
CARRENO-SAURET, Senor WHITE, Senor CERVANTES, M. SAURET, Herr WERNER, CARYL FLORIO.
Reserved seats, $1, at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LOHENGRIN.
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director……AD. NEUENDORFF
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 17,
LOHENGRIN.
THEODORE WACHTEL……as……LOHENGRIN
MONDAY, DEC. 20, LOHENGRIN.
Seats can be secured at box-office of Academy of Music and No. 114 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE.
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 17, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
PROF. A. WINCHELL, LL. D.,
Of Syracuse University.
MONT BLANC AND THE MER DE GLACE.
ILLUSTRATED BY STEREOPTICON.
Tickets 50 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
TEMPTATION. STAGE WHISPERS.
The Village Surveyors. Boarding-house Theatricals.
The funniest entertainment in the City.
Seats secured. Matinee Saturday, at 2.

HOTELS.

REVERE HOUSE.
On European plan, Nos. 606 and 608 Broadway, corner Houston st., New-York, open day and all night; good rooms at 75 cents, $1, and $1 50 per day, or from $5 to $10 per week. T. J. COE & SON, Proprietors.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

SECOND DRAWING.
OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1875.
The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office, the following described bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of January, 1876, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

131	1,214	2,897	4,604	6,802
220	1,280	3,000	4,788	6,840
291	1,300	3,003	4,877	7,150
293	1,391	3,207	4,893	7,206
351	1,400	3,261	4,894	7,264
394	1,545	3,373	5,000	7,302
484	1,637	3,376	5,064	7,410
592	1,719	3,383	5,066	7,602
594	1,793	3,395	5,069	7,634
597	1,800	3,400	5,442	7,910
713	1,893	3,500	5,501	7,970
742	1,898	3,508	5,628	8,105
762	2,327	3,601	6,046	8,129
794	2,507	3,675	6,184	8,203
893	2,677	4,099	6,203	8,302
912	2,788	4,191	6,353	8,408
921	2,792	4,244	6,387	8,579
1,096	2,849	4,297	6,601	8,699
1,127	2,877	4,501	6,699	8,707
1,180	2,893	4,546	6,764	8,766

In all cases where the bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest, to date of payment prior to 1st January next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

JERSEY CITY BONDS.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 14, 1875.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall, until Thursday the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of $300,000 of Jersey City Seven Per Cent. Bonds, either coupon or registered, payable in thirty years from July 3, 1876, interest payable semi-annually, viz., Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year.
These bonds are authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed March 31, 1871. The credit and the whole property of the city are pledged for their payment, and they are free from taxation in this State.
They are issued to pay a like amount falling due on Jan. 1, 1876—and are not to increase the bonded debt of the city.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if not considered for the best interest of the city to accept them.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Bonds," and addressed to
I. I. VAN DER BEEK,
President Board of Finance and Taxation,
or T. C. BROWN, Chairman Finance Committee.
ISAAC MORRIS, Jr., Treas. Clerk.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET. NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT. ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

DESIRABLE SECURITIES,
8 AND 10 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGES,
Carefully selected on improved real estate in Cincinnati, Chicago, and other Western cities.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS
AND
8 per cent. Water and Gas Companies' Bonds,
For sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
NO. 59 LIBERTY ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, AND OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES, PAYING 10 TO 12 PER CENT., FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 23 years.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager……Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
Until further notice,
Will be presented the successful *four-act* comedy entitled
BOSOM FRIENDS.
Characters by Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. Edward Arnott, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. W. Herbert, Mr. B. M. Holland, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Geraldine Mayo, Miss Blaisdell, and Miss Ethel Thornton.
Carriages may be ordered 10:45.
Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. CH. FECHTER.
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.
Grand extra night. Two new pieces.
ON DEMANDE UN GOUVERNEUR,
the great Parisian success, in which
Mr. CH. FECHTER
appeared for two hundred successive nights at the Paris Vaudeville.
The performance to begin with Meilhac and Halévy's (authors of "*Frou-Frou*",) new celebrated comedy,
LES BREBIS DE PANURGE,
in which will appear
Mme. JULIETTE CLARENCE.
Tickets to be had at Delmonico's, Beaver st.; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Lyceum.

EAGLE THEATRE. { Broadway and 33d st.
MR. JOSH HART……Proprietor and Manager.
MONDAY, Dec. 13, and during the week, will be produced at this theatre the comic opera, altered and re-arranged into one act, entitled
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
Girofle (her unequaled character)…Miss Julia Mathews
Bolero……Mr. G. H. Macdermott
Second week and grand success of the sensational sketch, FROM ST. LOUIS TO NEW-ORLEANS. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.
GILMORE'S GARDEN,
Open from 1 to 11 P. M., except on Friday, when it closes at 4 o'clock and reopens at 6:30 o'clock on Saturday evening.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.
Evenings, 8 o'clock; Tuesdays, Thursday, and Saturday Matinees, 2 o'clock. Beauties of nature; refinement of art; galaxy of lovely women and star artists.
Twelve Temptations. | Vassar Outdone.
Twelve Classic Statues. | The Four Johns.
Two French Dances. | 2 Mighty 2
Twenty Female Models. | Arnold Brothers.
20 Beautiful Coryphees. | Great Elviro.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,
BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.
SIX NEW STARS.
The Ainsleys, Thomas Granger, J. D. Roome, Miss Kittie Sharpe, Miss M. Fleetwood, Foy Sisters, and the best minstrel troupe in this City.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. Orchestra, 50 cents. Parquet, 25 cents. Gallery, 15 cents.

FOURTH ANNUAL GRAND BALL
IN AID OF
THE NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM,
To be held at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1876.
Tickets may be obtained of the managers; boxes of Mrs. L. M. BATES, No. 10 West 39th st.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. ALA. ALA. GUS WILLIAMS, GRIMALDI ADAMS, AND ALL OF TONY PASTOR'S GREAT STAR TROUPE. MATINEE TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

VELOCIPEDE CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.
A. P. MESSINGER vs. W. E. HARDING.
Twenty-six hours' race for $500.
Commencing FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 9 P. M.
American Institute Building.
Admission 25 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE……Manager
BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA
IN A NEW PROGRAMME.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

AT MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th av., (Reservoir square.) Pupils attend by ticket. Receptions Friday Evening.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD, (OF MISSOURI,) }
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 15, 1875. }
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be held at No. 3 Broad st., in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, 28th December inst., at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books, both here and in New-York, will be closed on Friday, the 24th inst., at noon.
SAMUEL HAYS, President.
Every stockholder of the Missouri Pacific Railroad who desires honest information relative to the condition of this property and its relations to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is earnestly and respectfully requested to be present. A. PEIRCE,
President Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

OFFICE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 51 WALL ST., CORNER WILLIAM ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875. }
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst. preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

WANTED.
CALLAWAY COUNTY, MISSOURI, BONDS.
CHARITON COUNTY, MISSOURI, BONDS.
CLARK COUNTY, MISSOURI, BONDS.
DAVIESS COUNTY, MISSOURI, BONDS.
GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI, BONDS.
LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, BONDS.
MEMPHIS CITY COUPONS, (Old and Gold.)
S. H. TOBEY & CO.,
No. 4 Broad st., (Room No. 13.)

ALABAMA BONDS.
An adjourned meeting of Alabama State Bondholders will be held at the office of J. B. Manning, No. 78 Broadway, on SATURDAY, 18th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, to receive the report of a committee appointed at the meeting held on the 14th inst.
CHARLES JACKSON, Secretary.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY, }
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1875. }
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have levied an assessment of $1 per share on the preferred and common stock, payable at this office on or before Dec. 31. MORRIS H. SMITH,
Assistant Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, }
NOS. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875. }
AT AN ELECTION BY THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New Central Coal Company, held on the 14th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
HARRY CONRAD, ISAAC C. KENDALL,
SAMUEL F. BARGER, GEORGE OPDYKE,
PHILO C. CALHOUN, DAVID T. HOTCHKISS,
HENRY R. KUNHARDT, HENRY L. DYER,
PELEG HALL, CHARLES M. MARSH,
RICHARD SULLIVAN.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 16th inst., HARRY CONRAD was elected President; SAMUEL F. BARGER, Vice President, and PHILO C. CALHOUN, Treasurer.
WILLIAM S. JACQUES, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors and inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held, at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS to serve the ensuing year will be held at this office, No. 119 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Dec. 30. The polls will open at 1 o'clock P. M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 18th, and reopen on the morning of the 31st inst.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of two Trustees of the Maple Grove Cemetery Association will be held at the office of the Association, No. 504 3d av., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1876.
Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M.
CHAS. S. GOODWIN, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. M. HARD, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875. }
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
Dec. 11, 1875. }
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
L. WORTH, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night at 8
Proprietor and Manager……Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AND EVERY NIGHT FOR TWO HUNDRED NIGHTS,
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS,
PIQUE.
A PLAY OF TO-DAY!
TABLEAU I. The Conservatory at Grassmere!
TABLEAU II. The Puritan Home at Deerfield!
TABLEAU III. A mad resolve—and its consequences!
TABLEAU IV. The Doctor's study in New-York!
TABLEAU V. Behind Trinity Church-yard in a Snow storm!
TABLEAU VI. The River Attic; Beggar's Paradise!
TABLEAU VII. A Fifth-avenue Drawing-room! Love Ends where Love Began!
AN EXTRAORDINARY CAST,
including Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. John Drew, Mr. C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland, and Miss Sydney Cowell, IN CHARACTERS OF TO-DAY.
, PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.
, Box-sheet open two weeks in advance.
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE OF "PIQUE."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.
SHERIDAN SHOOK……Proprietor
A. M. PALMER……Manager
EVERY NIGHT,
ROSE MICHEL,
AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.
Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian, (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.
SATURDAY, DEC. 18,
FIFTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, concerts, and the opera six days in advance. At TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1875,
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
In behalf of the
NEW-YORK FREE MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,
On which occasion the
CHARITY AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION
will perform, for the first time, Sheridan's great comedy,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Characters by
Mrs. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Mrs. McKINLEY,
Mrs. JAMES SYKES, Mrs. E. FOX,
Mr. JOHN H. BIRD, Mr. P. COULTER,
Mr. A. DE CORDOVA, Mr. CHAS. BAMBURGH,
Mr. H. LESLIE, Mr. E. CHRISTIE,
and others.
The benefit will be given under the auspices of the Trustees of the college.
Tickets will be on sale at Box-office of the Lyceum Theatre; Union Square Theatre; Gimbrede's, Broadway and 18th st.; Pond's, Union square; Stevens' jewelry store; Mrs. H. J. Newton's, No. 128 West 43d st., and Mrs. Shook's, No. 237 East 17th st., on and after Wednesday morning, Dec. 8.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

LYCEUM THEATRE. Fechter as Armand Duval.
FECHTER NIGHTS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY) and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Mr. CHARLES FECHTER, (for the last time,)
in his original character, Armand Duval, in Alex. Dumas' world-renowned comedy,
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS—CAMILLE—
JULIETTE CLARENCE as MARGUERITE GAUTHIER.
MONDAY, ON DEMANDE AU GOUVERNEUR.
Fechter in his original character, Frederic de Marsan, preceded by the comedy, in one act,
ICI MEDOR.

CHICKERING HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, AT 8,
Mr. GEORGE
VANDENHOFF'S
NEW ENTERTAINMENT,
LIGHTS AND FOOTLIGHTS.
Reminiscences of
THEATRE, GREEN-ROOM, AND STAGE, with
IMITATIONS OF CELEBRATED ACTORS.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1; may be had at Schubert's, 23 Union sq., and Ditson's, 711 B'way.

PARK THEATRE. LAST TIME.
TO-NIGHT, LAST NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, LAST NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, LAST NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, LAST NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, LAST NIGHT.
MIGHTY DOLLAR and MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 18,
after careful preparation, the collaborated melodrama,
CRUCIBLE.

COLOSSEUM.
THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
THE SIEGE OF PARIS
May be seen from 1 to 4 P. M. and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents. Children half price.
No extras.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers……Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK and at SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. LESTER WALLACK
in
OURS.
MONDAY, Dec. 20, the great Shakespearean spectacle, HENRY V. Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD as HENRY V.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL WILL DELIVER her new and startling oration, "True and the False, Socially," at Cooper Institute, Dec. 29. Sale of seats duly announced.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.
At a regular meeting of the Trustees of the National Trust Company, held this day, the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. was declared from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 3 proximo.
Transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Two per Cent. on the capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on and after Jan. 1, 1876, to stockholders of record Dec. 20.
New-York stockholders will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York, and Boston stockholders at the office of the company, No. 44 Equitable Building.
The stock books will be closed Dec. 20, and reopened Jan. 3. E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 8, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875. }
OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 11 WALL ST. }
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent., also an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., is this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1876. Transfer-books closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 3, 1876, inclusive. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER }
RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, }
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 3d day of January next.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 18, 1875, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 4, 1876.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY, }
TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 16, 1875. }
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the capital stock of this company will be paid, on and after the 10th day of January next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
The transfer-books will be closed from 20th day of December until Jan. 3, 1876.
LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of coupons due Jan. 1, 1876, can send them in for examination, and checks in payment will be ready for delivery on the morning of the 31st inst. for all coupons received on or before the 30th.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO., }
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875. }
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR P[illegible] CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this [illegible]pany, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.
The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' clerks and others, No. 20 Union place, corner of East 15th st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1876, payable Jan. 17, 1876, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per Cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.
A. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
Dec. 9, 1875.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-TABLES, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REVIVAL WORK IN NEW-YORK CITY.—Rev. Dr. Armitage will deliver his fifth (and last) lecture on the above theme, in Dr. Tyng's Church, Madison av. and 42d st., to-night at 8 o'clock. Special subject to-night—"How to Labor Successfully with Anxious Souls."

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE EAST NEW-YORK MURDER.

STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST RUBENSTEIN—HE IS IDENTIFIED AS THE MAN SEEN WITH SARAH ALEXANDER ON THE EVENING OF THE TRAGEDY.

All the evidence so far gathered by the Brooklyn detectives points to P. Nathan Rubenstein as the murderer of his cousin, Sarah Alexander, who was found dead, with her throat, face, and hands horribly gashed, in a corn-field near the Jamaica plank road, on Tuesday afternoon. Edward Buckholdt and Augustus Taylor have both fully identified Rubenstein as the man who rode on a Broadway car, in company with Sarah Alexander, from South Seventh street to East New-York, on Sunday evening last. Taylor, who makes the following statement, gave an accurate description of the man before seeing him yesterday at the First Precinct Station-house. He says: "I took the 5:08 car, Broadway Line. This man Rubenstein got in. I am positive he is the man. I am positive that the murdered girl was the one I saw in the car. She had her shawl over her head. I did not pay much attention to that, because I know that the Poles seldom wear a hat. I supposed the man was her husband, and from the way they acted in the car I thought they had had a little 'miff,' because she sat one side and he sat away from her. She paid her fare and he paid his. He had his hat, a slouched one, drawn pretty well over his face, and he seemed to be uneasy; that made me notice him more particularly; he kept turning from one side to the other in his seat. He would sit sideways on one side for awhile, and then turn to the other. He never faced any one in the car at all, but kept looking out of the window all the time. They rode up till they got to Sim Hoagland's corner, just where the Broadway cars pass the Jamaica plank road, and there he and she got out and went off. That was the last I saw of them that night. There is no question in my mind that Rubenstein and Sarah Alexander are the woman and man that I have spoken of as being in the car." Edward Buckholtz was equally positive in his identification of Rubenstein. Concerning his movements on Sunday, Rubenstein gave to Superintendent Campbell the following account: He says he was at the synagogue from 6 to 10 o'clock in the morning, when he returned home. He left home at noon, and went to No. 9 Maiden lane. Then he returned home, where he arrived before dinner. After eating his dinner he went to No. 193 Canal street, to see John Molaski. Returning home, he then went to No. 342 Thirty-second street, to see Jacob Weinmann, from whom he collected commissions for chains (which he had sold for Weinmann.) He got home again before dark, and ate his supper with Sarah Alexander. She waited on him and gave him his tea. He left her in the house, and then went to the synagogue. From there he went to No. 115 Division street, and failing to meet the parties whom he expected to see there, he returned home. Another trip to Division street and home again, and on his third trip to Division he found the man whom he wanted. After concluding his business with him, he went to No. 138 or 148 Division street. On reaching home again at 8 o'clock Sarah was gone. On Monday he arose at 6 o'clock, and returned from the synagogue to his home at about 8 or 9 o'clock. Then he went to No. 193 Canal street to see John Molaski. The remainder of the day may be summarized as follows: At home before 10 o'clock, then to Bowery National Bank, home again, then to No. 9 Maiden lane; home again by 12 o'clock, where he staid the rest of the day. He went to bed at 8 o'clock Sunday night. After refreshing his memory, he concluded that on Monday afternoon he visited No. 138 or 140 Division street, and also No. 115.

In order to ascertain if Rubenstein's account of his whereabouts on Sunday would correspond with that given by his family, Detective Zundt was sent to the accused man's house, in Bayard street. On being questioned by the detective, Rubenstein's mother said her son was at home and in bed by 10 o'clock in the evening. Pesach, she said, was not away more than twenty minutes at a time all day Sunday, and he was snug in his bed by 9 or 9:30 o'clock—no later. Sarah Alexander was there from 1 until about 4 o'clock, and then she left, saying she was going to her home, at No. 30 Essex street. Mrs. Rubenstein's daughter Anna was next interrogated. The girl's story was a flat contradiction of her mother's. She stated that Pesach went out shortly after 4 o'clock, and after Sarah had gone, and did not come home in the evening until after 9 o'clock. Rubenstein's mother was very much excited during the conversation, and repeatedly told her daughter in German not to answer the questions of the detective. The house in which the Rubenstein family reside is a large tenement, and efforts were made to find out from the inmates something about Rubenstein's movements on Sunday. All of those questioned, evidently warned by the Rubensteins, refused to give any information on the desired point.

On closer examination of Rubenstein's undergarments, small drops like blood spatters were discovered, and yesterday Sergt. Frost and Dr. Kissam inspected his vest and coat, and cut from each the portions bearing the tell-tale marks. It is believed that they will clearly prove to be blood-marks. A still stronger evidence to establish this belief is that found on the poncho-like garment worn next to his skin. On examining this with a microscope Dr. Kissam came to the conclusion that an attempt had been made to wash out a large stain which was on the left shoulder. A thorough analytical examination of the garments of the suspected man is now being made. Another careful inspection was made yesterday of the foot-marks in the field where the murder was committed. Detective Folk made accurate measurements of the foot-prints and fitted Rubenstein's shoes and those of the murdered girl into the marks. In every instance the shoes fitted the foot-prints. What appeared like a blood stain was discovered on one of Rubenstein's shoes. The stain will be carefully examined by Dr. Kissam. Yesterday afternoon Coroner Simms committed P. Nathan Rubenstein to Raymond Street Jail to await the inquest. Israel Rubenstein and Jacob Rubenstein, the father and brother of the prisoner, were also committed. They are held as witnesses, as were a shoe-maker named Nathan Levi, of No. 67 Bayard street, New-York, and the brother and sister of the murdered girl. The inquest will probably be held next Monday. The Police have obtained an important clue, which they are following up, and which, they think, will fasten the murder clearly on P. Nathan Rubenstein.

About 8 o'clock last evening Detectives Zundt and Butts arrested in New-York Lewis Rubenstein, a brother of the man suspected of the murder. All the male members of the family are now in custody.

THE HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.

SECOND WEEK—RECEIPTS NEARLY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS—FIVE TO SIX THOUSAND VISITORS NIGHTLY—THE THREE PRIZES.

The Hebrew Charity Fair, which is now in the second week of its progress, is still drawing crowds to the Gilmore Concert Garden. Yesterday the children from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum were taken there, and the band from the Soldiers' Union Home, which is composed of boys, entertained the company. The booths are not so crowded as on the first few nights of the exhibition, but they still present an inviting and brilliant appearance. The total receipts up to last night amounted to nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and the managers expect to add fifty more to that before the fair closes. On Saturday night last there were over fifteen thousand persons present, and the receipts amounted to $14,000. On other nights the number of visitors ranges from five to six thousand. The fair proper will close on Wednesday, and in the evening of that day all the goods that remain will be sold at auction to the highest bidder. The three different prizes that are to be given to the most popular minister, the most popular physician, and the most popular gentleman connected with the institution are receiving much attention from the visitors to the fair. The latest bulletins give the following number of votes for the two highest candidates on the lists: In the contest for the prize to be given to the most popular minister, which is a very handsome chamber set of furniture, Rev. Dr. Einhorn has 43 votes to Dr. Isaacs' 37. In the contest for the prize to be given to the most popular physician, which is a large arm-chair, upholstered in black satin, embroidered with blue and crimson flowers, Dr. Michaelis has 91 votes to Dr. Jacobi 71; and in the contest for the prize to be given to the most popular gentleman connected with the fair, which is a gold-headed ebony cane, Mr. F. S. Fechheimer has 229 votes to 135 for Mr. Jacob Hess.

FREIGHT RATES TO THE WEST.

A meeting of gentlemen representing the West-bound transportation interest of this City and Boston, was held yesterday forenoon at the Windsor Hotel. All of the trunk lines running from this City except the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads were represented, as were the Grand Trunk Line of Canada, and the Boston roads. The object of the meeting was to effect, if possible, an arrangement among the roads by which the rates on freight between Boston and New-York, and the West, might be equalized. Owing, it is said, to the absence of a representative of the New-York Central, nothing of any importance was done. A meeting of the officers of the New-York trunk lines will be held to-day, with the same object, but it is thought that they will not be able to accomplish anything.

JUDGE VAN BRUNT'S ARRIVAL.

Judge Van Brunt, of the Supreme Court, arrived in this City from Europe on the steam-ship Wieland yesterday. During the forenoon he visited the Judges' private room of the Supreme Court, and was welcomed by several of his associates and by many friends. He said he intended leaving Paris on the 14th of December, but left instead on the 4th, immediately after being shown the newspaper articles published in this City concerning him. He admits the obtaining of a divorce by his wife, but denies that there was any coercion beyond this: that he told her if she did not get divorced from him he would get a divorce from her. They had at the time been living apart for several years. The other part of the story, in regard to his re-marriage, the Judge denies in toto. He says, moreover, that he has no desire to leave the Bench, and does not intend doing so.

SUICIDE OF A BROOKLYN GIRL.

HOW THE FACTS IN THE CASE BECAME PUBLIC—STRANGE ACTION OF A CORONER.

Ellen Hathaway, the daughter of a Brooklyn boarding-house keeper, residing at No. 66 Cranberry street, in that city, committed suicide about 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening by shooting herself through the head with a single-barreled pistol. A very determined effort was made to hush the matter up by the family, which failed through over-precaution. In order to be satisfied that information of the suicide had not reached the Police, a friend of the family visited the Brooklyn Central Office, and casually asked a man whom he met in the building if anything had been heard of a woman who had shot herself. The person to whom he spoke was a newspaper reporter. While answering some skillfully put questions, the man unguardedly mentioned No. 66 Cranberry street. This clue was sufficient, with some other facts gathered afterward, to make the foundation for a sensational and incorrect report, to the effect that the girl was a Brooklyn belle, moving in the best society on the Heights. There was no record of the suicide either on Wednesday night or yesterday in the Central Office. What is still more strange, the Police of the Second Precinct knew nothing of the suicide until yesterday. It was not on the return from that precinct, nor did any official announcement of the suicide come to Police Head-quarters until Superintendent Campbell telegraphed to Capt. Woerth yesterday for a special report. Coroner Simms was informed of the suicide early in the evening, about half an hour after its occurrence. He, it appears, agreed with the family that it was not necessary to make the case public, and informed them that it was not necessary to tell the Police anything about it. Superintendent Campbell has already commenced an investigation of the case. Last evening he learned that Henry Van Wagner, one of the detectives attached to the Central Office, knew of the suicide, but failed to make any report. The cause which induced the unfortunate girl to shoot herself is not known, but it is believed that the rash act was the result of unhappy domestic relations, concerning which some future disclosures may be made. For the greater part of the day on Wednesday Miss Hathaway remained in her room. In the evening her little brother went to see her, and found on the table a box containing powders and labeled "poison." He took the box and brought it to his mother, but she thought nothing of the circumstance, and told him to throw the box in the fire. About 7 o'clock Miss Hathaway called Mary Sweeny, the servant maid. When the girl answered the summons she found the young lady lying on a lounge. One of her hands was covered by a white handkerchief. Miss Hathaway held out the other hand to the servant and asked her to feel how cold it was. While the girl held the young lady's left hand the latter suddenly raised her right hand, which contained a small pistol, and shot herself through the temple. She died in twenty minutes. The deceased, who was a quiet girl of retired habits, left the following letter addressed to her father, who is in Europe, on her desk:

> DEAR PAPA: Your letter received punctually on the 15th, to-day. I only write these few lines so that you will not be uneasy about me or feel in any way troubled, as long before you receive this I will be where there are no more troubles or cares. With my last breath I pray God to bless you. I am sorry that you could for one moment think I would in any way endanger your safety. I love you too well for that. With love, ever your own daughter,
>
> ELLA.

Coroner Simms, at the request of the family, held the inquest yesterday. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

D. APPLETON & CO.

We certainly owe it to the well-known house of Appleton & Co. that it is now possible to get American books which, in respect to typography, paper, and illustrations, are in all respects equal to the best works turned out from British houses. Some of the London firms, as the publishers of the *Art Journal*, and the more recent *Portfolio*, long enjoyed a reputation for producing the best illustrated works published in the English language; while the leading Edinburgh houses as certainly excelled in works which required great care in the typographical parts, as dictionaries and other similar works of reference. They have turned out whole libraries of these, of which every volume is a perfect model of painstaking care and skill. It is the simple truth to say that no American firm could, or at any rate did, attempt to rival the best works of both London and Edinburgh till within the past ten years. In that period there has been an immense advance in American printing, and no house has done more in this forward movement than that of Appleton & Co. The visitor may pick up any of their better classes of books, and, if he be a printer, critically examine it, test the quality of the paper, the correctness of the proof-reading, the excellence of the press-work, and he must come to the conclusion that in all these points nothing better can be shown in English editions, which are sold here at higher prices. This is without respect to the bindings, about which every one can form his own opinion, they being entirely matters of taste, and things about which the printer very little concerns himself, they being considered beneath his consideration. One of the best works in point of style, as it is valuable as a work of reference, is the great Cyclopædia which this house is publishing. Fourteen of the sixteen volumes of which it will consist are already issued, and the others will not be long delayed. The volumes are bound in five different styles, at varying prices; and the work is illustrated with several thousand maps and engravings. It is a complete library in itself, affording a full survey and summary of every subject in science, art, history, philosophy, industry, belles-lettres, and a thorough and exhaustive dictionary of general knowledge. No work could be more appropriate for a Christmas or New-Year's gift to those who wish to present something which will be as useful as it is choice and elegant. Another excellent book for a holiday gift is *Picturesque America*, a work in two volumes. Most readers are acquainted with this in its serial form, and no one who has ever seen a number of it but must have been struck with the thorough and skillful work put into it. The numbers are now collected and bound in two volumes, in a style to correspond with the superb typography and illustrations. No better evidence of the reputation which this work has gained could be given than the fact that the firm are now filling a large order for it for the European markets. Among the large variety of illustrated gift books, specially suitable for the season, the following may be mentioned: *The Eighteenth Century; Its Institutions, Customs, and Costumes; France, 1700–1789.* By Paul Lacroix. Illustrated with chromo-lithographs and wood engravings after Watteau, Vanloo, Rigaud, Boucher, Lancret, J. Vernet, Chardin, Jeaurat, Beauchardon, Saint-Aubin, Eisen, Gravelotte, Moreau, and others. Polychromatic ornament. *Midsummer Night's Dream*, by William Shakespeare, with illustrations by Alfred Fredericks. The engravings are done by the best engravers on wood, and printed with a tint, in a style which fairly entitles the work to pre-eminence as a gift-book. *English Poets*; twelve essays, by Joseph Gastwick, with twelve portraits (photographs) of the most noted of the English poets. *The Amazon and Madeira Rivers*; Sketches and Descriptions from the Note-book of an Explorer, by Franz Keller, with sixty-eight illustrations on wood. The illustrations are from sketches taken on the spot, and, for preservation of the minute fidelity, drawn on the blocks by the author. *Japan and the Japanese*, by Aimé Humbert; illustrated by Aimé Humbert, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation; translated by Mrs. Cashel Hoey, and edited by H Bates, Assistant Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society. *Rome*, by Francis Wey; illustrated with 346 engravings on wood, by the most celebrated artists, and a plan of Rome, with an introduction by W. W. Story, Esq.

A DISPUTED WILL.

A contest in relation to the last will and testament of the late Sylvester Van Valkenburgh, formerly a resident of the City of New-York, who died at Chatham, Columbia County, about a month ago, was commenced yesterday at the City of Hudson, before Hon. H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of Columbia County. The testator left an estate valued at $300,000. He left two daughters, one the wife of Charles Chesterman, and the other the wife of Charles Houseman, both residents of this City. He bequeathed $2,000 to Mrs. Chesterman, and states in his will that as she is amply provided for and the other daughter is not, he gives the remainder to Mrs. Houseman. Mrs. Chesterman contests the will on the ground that it is not genuine, but if so, that undue influence was brought to bear on the testator. The case will be sharply contested. Rufus F. Andrews appears for the proponents and Joseph O. and Erastus Brown for the contestants.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, is at the Coleman House.

Naval Constructor Robert W. Steele, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Lieut. George M. Wheeler, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. F. A. Starring, of Washington, and ex-Congressman E. D. Standiford, of Kentucky, are at the St. James Hotel.

Henry Chandruc, United States Consular Agent at Azua, San Domingo, and ex-Congressman James F. Wilson, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Charles E. Lewis, M. P., of London; ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and A. C. Barstow, William Stickney, and B. Rush Roberts, of the United States Indian Commission, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Margaret Murphy, while crossing Church street yesterday, was run over by a passing car and had one of her legs broken.

Gregory Saxton, of No. 116 Munroe street, was arrested last night for breaking the arm of his wife, Bridget, and otherwise maltreating her.

A children's merry-making for the benefit of the sick poor will be held to-day and to-morrow at No. 110 Second avenue, under the auspices of the New-York Diet Kitchen.

The fourth annual ball in aid of the Infant Asylum will be given at the Academy of Music Thursday evening, Jan. 13. Many boxes have already been secured.

A meeting of the National Temperance Society is to be held in Association Hall next Tuesday evening. Hon. J. H. Raper, of the United Kingdom Alliance, now on a visit to this country, will be present.

John Barr, aged fifty-six, of No. 418 West Seventeenth street, while putting up beams, fell from the third floor of the new building corner of Fifty-second street and Third avenue yesterday, and was almost instantly killed.

Mr. O'Conor is considered out of danger. He ate heartily yesterday, and the stomach has recovered its tone and functions. Dr. Keyes states that he has conquered the disease, and if no relapse takes place his patient will soon be well again.

As the time is drawing near for Messrs. Moody and Sankey to begin their work in this City, a special meeting for prayer in connection with this object will be held at Association Hall, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

At the annual meeting of the Medical Board of the Eastern Dispensary yesterday, Dr. R. J. O'Sullivan was re-elected President, and Dr. Fuller-Walker Secretary. Diphtheria, which is now prevailing extensively in this City, was discussed, and the proceedings are to be published.

Frank Pierce, who said he was born in England and was a showman by occupation, was arrested yesterday for having 150 fraudulent tickets on the Boston and Albany and Union Pacific Railroad Companies printed in Ridley's office, No. 20 Liberty street. The prisoner was arraigned at the Tombs yesterday, and held to answer.

The foreign mails of yesterday consisted of 54,672 letters and 85 bags of papers. The steam-ship Canima, for Bermuda, carried 585 letters, 2 bags of papers; the Frisia, for Hamburg, 43,402 letters, 65 bags of papers; Acapulco, for South Pacific and Central America, 4,013 letters, 2 bags of papers, and the Carondelet, for Venezuela, 2,041 letters, and 3 bags of papers.

A regular meeting of the Milk-dealers' Protective Association was held last evening, at No. 93 Allen street. Speeches were made discountenancing the official use of the lactometer in testing milk on account of its inaccuracy, and recommending the presentation to the Legislature of a petition asking for the passage of a bill providing for the testing of milk by the ordinary testing-valve.

The charity fair which was instituted on Tuesday last at Masonic Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, in aid of the Free Sewing and Cooking Schools and Kindergarten for Nurses connected with the Ladies' Directory, is still successfully continued. In addition to the usual number of tables, upon which are displayed an attractive array of silverware, Japanese and fancy goods, the managers of the fair have devised many pleasing special features for the children. The fair will be daily continued until Christmas Eve.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. George W. Knaebel, Clerk of the City Court, was married at the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church last evening to Miss Helen Frances Rogers. There was a large and fashionable audience present in the church during the ceremony.

George A. Pellett, a retired tailor, aged seventy, died suddenly at his residence, No. 20 Carlton avenue, on Thursdap morning. Several small black and blue spots were discovered on the chest of the deceased, which may be the result of violence. The Coroner has ordered a post-mortem examination to be made.

Reuben Jones, for illicit whisky distilling, was sentenced in the United States Court yesterday to pay a fine of $1,000 and to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for seven months. Wm. Coombs, convicted of a similar offense, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for thirteen months and fined $100. Philip Lewenski, convicted with the Longhery brothers, who have since escaped, of counterfeiting five-cent pieces, was sent to the Penitentiary foa two years.

STATEN ISLAND.

Five Supervisors—one for each township in Richmond County—are to be elected in February. The aspirants for the places already number about five in each town.

For the accommodation of theatre-goers, the Staten Island Railroad Company will have a boat leave New-York at midnight, commencing to-morrow night, instead of 11:45, as heretofore.

LONG ISLAND.

Conrad Von Busse, late a Justice of the Peace and Postmaster at College Point, has been appointed mail agent on the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad.

The store of Mr. A. R. Havens, on Shelter Island, was broken into on Wednesday night, and about a hundred dollars' worth of boots and shoes were stolen. One or two other places were also broken into on the same night, but the plunder secured was inconsiderable.

NEW-JERSEY.

The estimated value of the public school property in New-Jersey is $6,300,000, an increase of $4,500,000 in ten years.

William Gillespie fell between two cars yesterday on the Erie Railway, near Rutherford Park, and was badly crushed, sustaining internal injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Mary Scriven, the little girl who was burned by a kerosene oil explosion while attempting to light a fire, died of her injuries yesterday at her residence on Fairmount avenue, Jersey City Heights.

A woman named Frances Edwards, who was picking coal on the Newark and Paterson Railroad, near Belleville, was struck by a locomotive, Wednesday afternoon, and fatally injured. She was hurled from the track and down an embankment about fourteen feet in depth.

August Wunch, who is said to be a professional burglar, was brought to Newark yesterday and locked up to await trial on an indictment found against him in 1871 for burglary in Franklin Township. He was arrested in James street, New-York, a few days ago, and taken to Elizabeth, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery at Williams' store, but there was not sufficient evidence against him, and he was handed over to the Newark authorities.

John Green, residing at No. 209 Academy street, Newark, went to bed at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and fell asleep smoking a pipe. He was awakened by the bed burning under him, and gave an alarm. The flames were extinguished before any material damage was effected.

The Citizens' Committee of Union Hill have expressed themselves as not being satisfied with the report of the Committee of the Council which investigated the accounts of Fritz A. Meyer, the fugitive President of the board, and to satisfy them the Council appointed Recorder Morgan and Robert E. Gardner a committee to make a new investigation.

On Wednesday night a locomotive attached to a coal train on the New-Jersey Central Railroad ran off the track while crossing the bridge over the Newark Bay, and five cars were precipitated into the river, while ten others were completely wrecked. The engine was prevented by the string-piece from jumping into the river. Travel was delayed for several hours.

New-Jersey clergymen of nearly all denominations maintain that the new constitutional amendments do not provide for the taxation of Church property, but merely provide for a uniform rate of taxation on property now taxable. The amendment affecting the matter says that "property shall be taxed at uniform rates, according to its true value." This section, as well as many others, will require interpretation by the courts.

Louise Forrest, aged five years, was fatally burned yesterday at the residence of her parents on Washington street, Newark, by her clothes catching fire while she and a companion about her own age were amusing themselves by poking sticks in the stove. Her mother, who was lying ill in bed with consumption, endeavored to assist her, but was unable to do anything, and the flames were not extinguished until a man, attracted by the child's screams, came up stairs from the street. The child lingered in great agony for about four hours.

BURIAL OF MRS. M. A. CHANLER.

The funeral services of Mrs. Margaret Astor Chanler, granddaughter of the late William B. Astor, were held yesterday at St. Mark's Church. The officiating clergymen were Revs. Hugh M. Thompson, Charles A. Hall, Joseph A. Rylance, George H. Houghton, Isaac P. White, and John W. Moore. The choral services were particularly interesting. The coffin, which was covered with purple velvet, was adorned with a profusion of flowers, and was borne by the following named gentlemen: Temple Prime, Sidney Webster, George W. Dresser, George A. Robbins, Henry E. Pierrepont, Jr., George S. Bowdoin, Edward Delano, and Charles S. Wainwright. The body was taken to Trinity Cemetery.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The New-York State Woman Suffrage Committee of the Woman's Rights Association will try to secure some legislation at Albany which will give women the right to vote for Electors at the next Presidential election. An address on the subject has been prepared by the members of the committee—Matilda Joslyn Gage, Lillie Devereux Blake, and Clemence S. Lozier, M. D. They are giving to this a wide circulation, in the hope of obtaining some assistance in their projected compaign.

DEAL AT KNOX'S.—Handsome furs of every description at all of KNOX's stores, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at exceedingly reasonable prices. A present of a nice set of furs is the most appropriate kind of a holiday gift—an assertion ladies indorse.—*Advertisement.*

DRINK PURE OR TASTE NOT.

Pure old wines and liquors can be obtained wholesale and retail at DAVIS' Ale and Wine Emporiums, No. 16 Vesey and No. 55 William st. Foreign ales and stout drawn from the wood and in bottles.—*Advertisement.*

ANNIHILATE CATARRH with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Subdue pain with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Depot No. 69 Chatham street. Free test. Established seventeen years. Sold everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, for San Francisco.—Capt. E. F. Stannard, wife and child, Mrs. G. Dunn and two children, Thomas Pearce and wife, Thomas E. Howe and wife, William A. Dabb, William Bean, George W. Douglass, Frank S. Ingoldby, William Andrews, Eugene J. Jackson, Miss Edith Payz, A. S. Van Blarcom, wife, daughter, and son, A. C. Thomas, J. W. Macdonald, J. F. Macdonald, D. C. Richardson, Mrs. Sarah Ann Omen and child, George M. Wallnace, William A. Taylor, Mrs Julia A. Dayton and child, A. Lawrence and wife, William J. Wiemann, J. S. Alexander, A. A. Alexander, Henry Campbell, Mrs. M. E. Billings, John W. Eddy, Mrs. J. D. Corey and child, C. H. Morgan, Mrs. G. Greenleaf, W. S. Greenleaf, Mrs. Frank Sanford and two children, Mrs. Sarah Newell, Miss Ella L. Burbank, J. L. Cragin, R. D. Hubbard, James Chandler and son, Dr. A. H. Hayes, M. B. Moody, W. O. Moody, H. Humphrey, Jr., G. L. Osgood, George S. Murphy, C. W. Emerson, Mrs. John Doherty, E. T. Colburn. Way Passengers—Mrs. F. C. White and three daughters, Mrs. Bourne, Arthur Van Slettart, Edward Hall, son, and daughter, Mr. Brooks, wife, child, and nurse, J. Ferro, P. J. Sosa, Edmund C. Stedman, Samuel Wormser, T. D. Dole.

In steam-ship South Carolina, for Charleston.—Miss R. Dilly, Mrs. Cubberson, Capt. James Berry, M. Moulton, Mrs. S. Fass, Miss Fass, Miss E. Fass, Miss H. B. Seaman, W. E. Towne, C. E. Googins, W. N. Morrisson, S. S. Morton, G. N. Cobb, wife, and child, Miss Mapes, Miss Johnson, Miss Burchill, Miss A. Black, H. O. Bidleman and wife, H. Pantley, W. J. Barker, W. H. Bidleman, E. S. Didleman, A. Mapes, George Dilley, J. L. Requa and wife, G. M. Thacher, H. S. Harr, Mrs. A. Hurley, Miss Requa, Mrs. C. F. Muchmore, C. F. Muchmore, O. Purdes, J. Thompson, S. Hyde, H. G. Legare, H. Burchill, Master Burchill, J. Jackson, J. Stranchen, M. Brader, J. Rimley and wife, J. Cameron and wife, Miss Muir, Miss Cameron, P. Coffey, F. H. Worthington, J. T. Muchmore, C. B. Cobb, T. Wood, Mrs. Nelson, E. H. Green, I. R. Gray, P. Manihan, L. Brown, United States Army, and wife, G. Wright, R. Shoemaker, W. Blackman, R. Fennessy, D. Ressen, I. Coney, C. Hasel, F. Hasel, J. Flannigan, R. Maher, C. Cox.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—T. Farmer, wife, and child, L. J. Couch, S. W. Stewart, J. F. Putnam, George E. Putnam, Miss Ella Ives, J. W. Barrow and wife, F. W. Woodward and wife, N. P. Smith, Thomas Wallace, J. Boegner, William Goggins, C. O'Bryan, Morton Ryan, George Lombard, Robert Knox, John Herly, James Meany, P. McKeon, Owen Riley, James Reardon, John Carter, John Bracken, James Bracken, James Garrigan, William Jackson, Daniel Meagan, B. G. Cotton, John Oliver, Henry P. Smithe, Walter Brown, Daniel Matzenoacher.

In steam-ship Canima, for Bermuda.—Capt. Belgrave, Mrs. Bartlett and maid, L. H. Willard, Rev. G. Ingham, William Cox, Miss S. A. Youcey, Mrs. J. Richardson, Miss Richardson, A. Emilius Outerbridge, C. Pink, Mr. Smith, William Welsh, A. J. Jordon, M. Braby, Mrs. Ross and child, J. R. Lonsbarv, Miss Baker, Mrs. Vail, Dr. J. C. Perrine, Mrs. Perrine, Mr. Perry, Richard L. Fobler, J. Morson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Pereire, from Havre.—Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. White and maid, Mr. Daurat, Jose Gonzalez Quiroz, Miss Julie Halphen, Miss Eugenie Gouffarb, Mr. Carre, Pedro Perez, Moise Engelmann, W. H. McCarthy, Otto Hervey, Oscar Baer, Theo. Guillet, Henry Orsat, Louis Kepler, wife, and two children, Jose Le Magurier, Mrs. Annie Butler, J. Brun Duplan and three daughters, Mr. Dupree, Mr. Champly, A. Priquet, Miss C. Priquet, J. Goets, Miss Lefevre, Miss M. Prudhomme, P. Balme, J. Balme, J. C. Mathieu, P. Petraylio, Mr. and Mrs. Cascagne, Mrs. J. Bouleier, W. Wild, J. Plames, A. Stros, Mrs. M. Gerolt, J. F. Muthwilly, wife, and three children, Charles Spar, Mr. Melchear, wife, and three children, Miss Louise Sieffert, George De Baze, Mrs. Delorme and nurse, Mrs. G. Seiner, Mrs. G. Verreof.

By steam-ship Wilmington, from San Domingo City, &c.—H. C. Hann, H. Chandrue, E. L. Sherman, wife, and two children, Mrs. G. M. Stone, Capt. V. C. Plummer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:19 | Sun sets....4:34 | Moon rises.10:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:25 | Gov. Island.12:14 | Hell Gate....1:36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Dec. 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Eleanor, Johnson, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Nereus, Berry, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall, U. S. C., Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; Frisia, (Ger.,) Meir, Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; Tyrian, (Br.,) Lawson, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; Defiance, Pierce, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Canima, (Br.,) Whitter, Hamilton, Ber., A. E. Outerbridge; Galley of Lorne, (Br.,) Burgoyne, London, Eng., Peabody, Willis & Co.; Somerset, (Br.,) Western, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan; City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Hatteras, Mankin, Port Royal and Fernandina, Herman Gelpcke.

Ships Spartan, Jackson, San Francisco, Cal., Simonson & Howes; Borneo, Shaw, London, Eng., C. W. Bertaux.

Barks Christel, (Ger.,) Bockelman, Bremen, Ger., H. Koop & Co.; Axel, (Swed.,) Benotson, Montevideo, Uruguay, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs C. C. Sweeney, Cole, Havre, France, Brett, Son & Co.; Shannon, Moore, Caibarien, Cuba, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; John W. Hunt, Hunt, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. E. G. Knight, Pratt, Baltimore, Md., W. Chalmers; Maggie Dalling, Dalling, Perth Amboy, N. J., John J. Creed; Nellie Potter, Howard, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Ida Palmer, Palmer, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Mfg. Co.; Ancona, (r.,) Wasson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Ida Ella, Wilbur, Boston, Mass., Jed Frye & Co.; Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; E. H. King, Bunker, St. Thomas, D. W. I., Peniston & Co.; S. H. Sweet, (Br.,) Dunn, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Light of the East, Harper, Ponce, P. R., E. L. Becarra; A. L. Putnam, Fisher, San Blas, U. S. C., E. F. Fisher.

Sloop James L. Morgan, Chevalier, Hackensack River, N. J., Delaney & Walters.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Gardiner, San Domingo City Dec. 5, Mayaguez, P. R., 6th, Samana 7th, Porto Plata 8th, and Turk's Island 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co. Has had strong northerly winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Havre Dec. 4, with mdse. and 61 passengers to L. De Bebian.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Fernandina Dec. 11, and Port Royal 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark American Eagle, McMahan, Pernambuco Nov. 7, and Hampton Roads Dec. 13, with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Squire Bros. Crossed the equator Nov. 15 in lon. 37; Dec. 9, lat. 36 50, lon. 73 30, spoke bark Reynard, (of Boston,) from Norfolk, for Liverpool, 4 ds. out; Nov. 17, lat. 14 50, lon. 53 13, passed brig Primus, (Ger.,) bound S.

Schr. Ocean Pearl, Wilbur, Mayaguez 14 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. T. Babbitt. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Left in port schrs. E. A. De Hart, for New-York next day; J. J. Harris, for do. in 2 ds.; R. W. Brown, from Boston, dischg.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, of (Grenada,) Dixon, San Blas 21 ds. with cocoanuts to Hoadley & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with northerly winds.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Sheppard, Cedar Keys 18 ds., with cedar for Kennebunkport; put into this port to repair sails. Dec. 7, after clearing Straits of Florida, was in co. with ship Tonawanda, from Mobile, for Liverpool.

Schr. Bessie E. Dickenson, Dickenson, Fernandina 7 ds., with yellow pine to John Ross, Jr.—vessel to master.

Schr. Clara Woodhouse, Cruse, Brazos 18 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Woodhouse & Rudd.

Schr. Bella, Foster, Salem.

Schr. Orion, Wilson, Newport.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence.

Schr. Mary Ann Redmore, Hart, New-London.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Hawkins, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Emily, Morrel, New-Haven.

Schr. William L. Peck, Avery, New-Haven.

Schr. Stephen Taber, Lewis, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Frisia, for Hamburg; State of Pennsylvania, for Glasgow; Holland, for London; Acapulco, for Aspinwall; City of New-York, for Havana; City of New-York, for San Francisco; Hatteras, for Fernandina; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; ship Jacob A. Stamler, for —; barks Christel, for Bremen; Anna, for Gloucester; Lalla W., for Cork; Chattanooga and Etta Loring, for Melbourne; brigs Favorite, for Point-a-Pitre; Shannon, for —; schrs. Ida Richardson, for Porto Cabello; Mary E. Douglass, for Maranham; Franklin, for Indianola.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Coast Wrecking Company, of New-York, have adopted and will hereafter use as a distinguishing night signal for their service, a white-green Coston signal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brig Tropic, before reported ashore on Foul Ground, at St. John, N. B., got off without damage and proceeded for Barbados on the 15th inst.

Brig Brothers, before reported ashore on Frying Pan Shoals, got off this morning without apparent damage, and proceeded.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BEAR RIVER, N. S., Dec. 14.—Sld. brig Nellie Jones, (Br.,) West Indies.

CARDENAS, Dec. 13.—Sld. brig Joven Mario, (Sp.,) Isera, Charleston; schr. C. P. Gerrish, Armstrong, Pensacola, 14th; bark Clara E. McGilvery, Walnut, Pensacola.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.—Arr. ship Radiant, (new,) Hazard, Liverpool.

HALIFAX, Dec. 15.—Arr. bark Whitehall, (Br.,) Caldwell, New-York; brigs Eureka, (Br.,) Wilton, Boston; Ben Nevis, (Br.,) Jamaica.

Sld. 15th, schr. Annie May, (Br.,) St. Thomas.

HAVANA—Arr., 15th, barks H. D. Stover, Pearce, New-York; Florence Peters, Mountford, Pensacola.

Sld., 15th, barks Feliz, (Span.;) Uruha, Charleston; Gerion, (Span.,) Eusenat, do.; brigs Fortuna, (Br.,) Roche, Halifax; M. H. Morris, (Br.,) Patterson, do.; schrs. S. M. Bird, Merrill, N. of Hatteras; George Sealig, Blount, Galveston.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Sld., 15th, brig Tropic, (Br.,) Baker, (from Sackville,) Barbados; schrs. Lahaina, Cardenas; Nellie Clark, do.; Pampero, (Br.,) Matanzas.

Arr., 15th, schr. M. R. W., (Br.,) Williams, Philadelphia.

SMYRNA—Arr. previous to Dec. 14, bark Neptune, Beal, Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Sld., Dexterous, Victoria Nyanza, Louise, Captain Dahl, N. K. Clements, Harold Haarfager, Carrie Purrington, Marianna Fifth.

Arr. out on the 15th inst., Etta, John O. Baker, both in the Channel; Annie W. Goddard.

Arr. out on the 16th inst., Viva, and Sophia Kranz.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 16.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Montreal, Capt. Mirehouse, from New-York Dec. 5, for Liverpool, arr. here at 4:30 o'clock this morning.

The

GORHAM COMPANY,

NO. 1 BOND ST.,

RETAIL

A Large, Choice, and Varied Stock of Rich

Solid Silverware

AND

Gorham Plate.

Small Articles of Moderate Value Appropriate for Holiday Gifts.

ALSO BY

JOSEPH BACHMAN & SON, NO. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

Le Boutillier & Bride,

Jewel Caskets, Dressing Cases,

Hdkf. Boxes, Glove Boxes,

Vases, Albums,

Fine Desks, Book Slides,

Opera-Glasses, Library Sets,

Candlesticks, Inkstands.

CHRISTMAS.

NO. 10 MAIDEN LANE.

To Families desiring the best Hotel accommodation, in a choice locality, having the most approved modern appliances for real comfort, privacy, and perfect hygienic requirements.

The Buckingham Hotel.

5th AVENUE and 50th STREET

(Opposite the Cathedral),

offers to such parties the best substitute for a private residence, without any of the inconveniences of housekeeping.

This Hotel is finished, and will be furnished in the most elegant and substantial manner, and in all its appointments will be strictly first-class.

It will be conducted on the European plan, but will have no public drinking bar on the premises; the smoking room, which is splendidly fitted up, will be exclusively for the use of the guests of the hotel.

The location is unsurpassed, being on high ground, with a splendid outlook, near the Central Park, Grand Central Depot, and in close proximity to many of the prominent churches and schools, making it a specially desirable residence for families.

It will accommodate about two hundred guests, and will be opened early in January.

In all that appertains to the health, the comfort and convenience of guests, it is the only hotel in New York that embodies in its construction the result of the latest information as to the best means of heating and ventilating hotels.

The rooms are generally arranged (en suite) Parlor and Bed-rooms, with Dressing-room attached which connects with the Bath-room and other toilet conveniences.

The Heating and Ventilating apparatus throughout the whole house is on the most approved plan, and is well worth a critical examination by parties who have read the recent articles in the New York newspapers on the subject.

Personal application for accommodation may be made after the 20th inst.

Parties desiring information by correspondence will receive prompt attention by addressing

GALE, FULLER & CO., Proprietors.

From the Evening Express.

One of the expectations of the year, in this city, where grand hotels surpass any city in the world, has been the completion of the Buckingham Hotel, one of the most imposing, beautiful and complete structures in the metropolis. The new structure has been leased by the owner, Mr. George Kemp, to Messrs. Gale, Fuller & Co., well-known and long established hotel proprietors, Mr. Gale having been the builder and proprietor of Fort William Henry Hotel at Lake George for a period of eighteen years, and for the past year proprietor of the "International" at Niagara Falls, which, by his excellent management, became one of the most popular hotels at the Falls. Mr. Fuller for the past ten years held a very responsible position in the "Brevoort House" of this city, the favorite resort of so many visitors from Europe. Under such management and control the public may be assured that for all that belongs to comfort, and convenience, and for luxury, where people like it, the Buckingham will be unsurpassed in the country. The approaching Centennial will require all the room which our hotels can provide.

TIFFANY & CO.,

JEWELERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

UNION SQUARE,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE COLLECTIONS OF FINE STONES, INCLUDING MANY VERY CHOICE SINGLE STONES, AND A LARGER ASSORTMENT OF MATCHED PAIRS THAN THEY HAVE BEFORE OFFERED, CHOICE SAPPHIRES, EMERALDS, RUBIES, PEARLS, CAMEOS, &c. DIAMOND AND GEM JEWELRY OF THEIR OWN MAKE, AND SELECTIONS FROM LONDON AND PARIS. DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR SETTING AND FOR SPECIAL ARTICLES. THEIR STORE WILL REMAIN OPEN IN THE EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

Francis Tomes & Co.

INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR SUPERIOR STOCK OF

FINE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

EMBRACING EVERY ARTICLE IN THE LINE.

DRESSING-CASES AND WORK-BOXES,

Fans and Opera-glasses,

TOILET ARTICLES,

London Silk Umbrellas,

AND

NOVELTIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE,

NEAR BROADWAY.

BAKER'S CHOCOLATE.

Medals Obtained at Paris and Vienna.

LOVERS OF GOOD CHOCOLATE

ARE REMINDED THAT

BAKER'S VANILLA CHOCOLATES

are the finest obtainable either in this country or in Europe.

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is recommended by physicians for persons whose digestion is impaired, where tea or coffee would be injurious.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

Manufacturers of the widely celebrated

Baker's Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,

Which are for sale by the leading Grocers.

MEDALS OBTAINED AT ALL THE LEADING FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS OF THIS COUNTRY AND IN EUROPE.

THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

NO. 550 BROADWAY,

OFFER A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF FINE.

Electro-plated Ware,

expressly adapted for the

HOLIDAYS.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FINE STOCK OF

FURLINED

SILK CIRCULARS,

OF DIFFERENT STYLES, PLAIN AND TRIMMED, AND MADE UP WITH SPECIAL CARE.

AN ADDITIONAL ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE

SEAL-SKIN SACQUES

OFFERED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

502 AND 504 BROADWAY.

FURS,

C. G. GUNTHER & CO.,

No. 19 UNION SQUARE,

WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS, FROM DATE UNTIL JAN 1.

C. Godfrey Gunther,

Christian G. Gunther, Jr. George A. Gunther.

HERRING'S SAFES,

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LADIES' JEWEL SAFES,

SIDEBOARD SAFES,

CABINET SAFES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

HERRING & CO.,

NOS. 251 AND 252 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.,

NOS. 56 AND 63 SUDBURY ST., BOSTON.

LACE CURTAINS

Swiss, French, and Nottingham, from lowest number to RICHEST DESIGNS IMPORTED,

AT 33 1-3 BELOW USUAL PRICES.

We are offering these goods at THE LOWEST PRICES at which such a fine lot of goods has ever been sold in this market.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,

NO. 48 EAST 14TH ST., UNION SQUARE.

Chickering & Sons,

PIANO-FORTE

MANUFACTURERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

CHICKERING HALL,

No. 130 5th av., corner of 18th st.,

Where they will be pleased to receive their friends and the public.

AUCTION.

FINE

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Retiring From the Retail Trade.

D. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL

Beginning Dec. 16, 10 A. M.

FOR THE

Manhattan Plating Co.,

NO. 24 JOHN ST.,

Their entire retail stock of fine nickel, silver, and white metal Plated-ware, consisting of

CASTERS,

BASKETS,

TEA SETS, &C.

STEINWAY

Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos,

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.

Having been awarded the First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor,

WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS, 1867,

LONDON, 1862.

Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit.

Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.

☞ ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, ☜ with price list, mailed free on application.

STEINWAY & SONS,

107, 109, and 111 East 14th st., New-York.